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MACARONÉANA

ANDRA,

OVERUM

NOUVEAUX MÊLANGES

DE LITTÉRATURE MACARONIQUE,

PAR

OCTAVE DELEPIERRE,

Membre honoraire de la Société des Antiquaires de Londres; Membre-fondateur de la Société d'Emulation pour l'étude de l'Histoire et des Antiquités de la Flandre Occidentale; Membre de la Société des Antiquaires de la Morinie; de celles des Arts et des Sciences du Hainaut, d'Archéologie d'Anvers, &c. &c. &c.

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MACARONÉANA.

PAR

OCTAVE DELEPIERRE.

EPIGRAPHES.

"O voi ch' avete gl' intelletti ſani,
Mirate la *Satira* che s' aſconde
Sotto l' velame di gli verſi ſtrani."

DANTE.

". . . ridenda poemata malo
Quam te, conſpicuæ divina Philippica famæ."

JUVENAL, *Sat.* x.

INTRODUCTION.

LORSQUE je publiai, en 1852, un travail ſur les poètes macaroniques, je penſais que c'était alors, et je crois que c'eſt encore aujourd'hui, malgré les défauts de cet ouvrage que je reconnais ſincèrement tout le premier, le recueil le plus complet ſur un ſujet qui, à différentes repriſes, a attiré l'attention d'un grand nombre d'auteurs.*

* M. Charles Brunet, *Manuel du Libraire*, &c. dernière édition, tome 2ième, 1ière partie, page 572, me paraît avoir été trop ſévère, et peut-être un peu injuſte en qualifiant ce recueil *d'incomplet* et *d'inexact*. Quel eſt l'ouvrage bibliographique, ſur une branche quelconque de la littérature, qui ſoit complet, et dans lequel il ne ſe trouve point d'inexactitudes ?

Depuis dix ans, les ventes publiques et les journaux consacrés à la Bibliographie ont jeté un nouveau jour sur plusieurs œuvres macaroniques peu ou point connues. Cette forme de la poésie, cultivée chez tous les peuples civilisés, présente de l'intérêt sous le rapport philologique et même philosophique, ainsi que Nodier l'a fait remarquer plus d'une fois, et elle a cela de particulier qu'elle est comprise par chacun sans qu'il soit besoin d'en faire une étude.

La dernière vente de livres de M. Libri, du 25 Juillet, 1862, a offert quelques opuscules macaroniques très rares et vendus littéralement au

Ce n'est certes pas le *Manuel* lui-même, quelque savante et quelque remarquable que soit cette compilation. C'est précisément parceque j'apprécie à sa plus haute valeur le savoir et les vastes connaissances bibliographiques de M. Charles Brunet, que j'ai grand regret d'avoir encouru les reproches du maître, et que j'ai glissé ici ma modeste protestation.

poids de l'or. Grâce à des amateurs obligeants qui ont bien voulu en mettre deux ou trois à ma diſpoſition, j'ai eu l'idée de completter mon travail publié en 1852, et de préſenter ainſi une collection formant une petite bibliothèque macaronique.

J'ai déjà parlé, dans l'introduction du premier volume du *Macaronéana*, de ce que poſsède en ce genre M. Van de Weyer, Miniſtre Plénipotentiaire de Belgique en Angleterre. Avec la complaiſance accoutumée de ce bibliophile auſſi renommé par ſes écrits ſpirituels que par ſon ſavoir, il a bien voulu me permettre d'ajouter le *Theſaurus Proverbiorum* de Bolla, aux pièces que je réimprime dans ce deuxième *Macaronéana*. Il eſt auſſi de mon devoir, et j'ai grand plaiſir à m'en acquitter ici, de témoigner toute ma gratitude à Monſieur Turner, membre des Philo-

biblon de Londres, et ſavant collecteur de raretés bibliographiques et littéraires, qui a bien voulu m'ouvrir ſa bibliothèque, et m'aider de ſes avis, pour me mettre à même de rendre mon recueil moins imparfait.

Ce travail ſera diviſé en ſix ſections. La première s'occupera du poète Foſſa et de ſon œuvre; la ſeconde, de Bartholomé Bolla et de ſes proverbes; la troiſième, de Tiſi Odaſſi; la quatrième, de Guarino Capella; la cinquième, de Jean Richard, auteur du *Cagaſanga;* et la ſixième comprendra quelques obſervations générales ſur d'autres poèmes macaroniques peu connus, ainſi que de nombreux extraits de l'œuvre exceſſivement rare de Zanclaio.

PREMIÈRE SECTION.

FOSSA.

DANS le dernier catalogue de livres de M. Libri, le No. 331 porte: *Nobile Vigonce opus incipit. Venetiis, Bernardinus Venetus de Vitalibus*, 1502, *die vii Menſis Madii, de* 8 *feuillets.* Une note ajoute entr'autres informations bibliographiques: " Après tout ce qui a été écrit ſur les " Macaronées, on ne devait guère " s'attendre à découvrir un poème " de ce genre ayant le double ca- " ractère d'être à la fois très ancien " et parfaitement inconnu. C'eſt

" pourtant ce qui arrive pour ce
" volume."

Le lecteur voudra bien se rappeler que les deux plus anciens poèmes macaroniques, celui de *Bassano* et celui de *Tifi Odassi*, datent des dix dernières années du quinzième siècle, or à la fin du volume dont il est question, l'auteur nous apprend que le poème fut composé le 2 Mars, 1494 :—

Hæc ego composui madii mane die secundo
Mille quater centum est nos nonaginta quaterque.

Avant d'examiner quel fut cet auteur, donnons d'abord la description de cette œuvre dont je n'ai trouvé la mention nulle part, malgré de nombreuses recherches. La première partie, *Nobile Vigonce opus*, se compose de huit feuillets, non paginés et sans réclames, de 21 lignes à la page. Le ponctuation est presque nulle, il n'y a que les deux points (qui

remplacent fréquemment la virgule) le point de loin en loin, et quelques rares points d'interrogation.

La ſeconde partie, intitulée : *Virgiliana*, a quinze feuillets, ſignatures a, b, c, d, et préſente les mêmes caractères et une ponctuation encore plus négligée que le poème précédent. Les noms propres et ceux de villes et de pays commencent très rarement par des majuſcules.

C'eſt ici que l'auteur ſe nomme pluſieurs fois :—

Ipſe ego ſum Foſſa, &c.

De Foſſa compoſitore qui venit Patavia.

Et enfin : *Finit præclariſſimum opus editum per excellentem virum dominum Foſſam cremonenſem.*

Quel eſt ce Foſſa dont la macaronée a échappée juſqu'ici à toutes les recherches ? M. Libri penſe que c'eſt le même qui compoſa vers cette époque un poème de Chevalerie.

Mais il paraît qu'il y eut plusieurs auteurs de ce nom, d'abord celui qui composa *l'Innamorato di Galvano*, né à Crémone, s'intitulant *poète Lauréat*, et cité dans la *Bibliographia dei Romanzi*, &c. de Melzi et du docteur Giulio Ferrario. *Quadrio** dit que l'auteur de ce poème est Evangelista Fossa, qui fleurit vers 1494, et qui traduisit en vers les Bucoliques de Virgile. Mais Ferrario fait observer qu'outre *Evangelista Fossa*, frère Servite (servi di Maria) un poète du nom de *Matteo Fossa*, mort en 1516, pourrait bien être l'auteur du *Galvano Innamorato*, vu que le sujet est fort peu en harmonie avec la sévérité de l'état religieux.

Quadrio cite encore Giambatista Fossa, comme un poète qui *si dilettava assaissimo de' capitoli Berneschi ;* c'était un chanoine qui de-

* Della Storia e della Ragione d'ogni Poesia.

vint Nonce à Naples, ſous Alexandre Farnèſe, Pape ſous le nom de Paul III, en 1534.

Dans *La Storia literaria del principio e progreſſo dell'Academia di belle lettere in Reggio, compilata per Giovanni Guaſco; Reggio,* 1711, *in 4to,* il ſe trouve des vers d'un Aurelio Ruggiero Foſſa qui fleurit en 1527; mais cette date ne peut guère concorder avec celle de la compoſition de notre macaronée.

La ſeconda Libraria del Doni parle d'un Emilio Foſſa qui compoſa *un belliſſimo per non dir fantaſtico e capricciosò diſcorſo,* pour démontrer que nous n'avons pas de *maggior nimico che l' honore.*

Parmi tous ces homonymes, il s'agit donc maintenant de trouver quel eſt l'auteur du *Virgiliana.*

Quoiqu'en diſent Melzi et Ferrario, je ne vois pas pourquoi je ne choiſirais pas Evangeliſta Foſſa.

Etre un moine, aux quinzième et ſeizième ſiècles, n'était pas une raiſon pour ne pas compoſer des poèmes peu décents ou facétieux. Le *Galvano innamorato* que Quadrio qualifie de *poema di ſciempiata e vil dicitura*, ne traite pas un ſujet plus ſcabreux que celui choiſi par le moine Folengo et pluſieurs autres. Le *Virgiliana* eſt plus modéré dans les expreſſions que *Baldus*.

En ſecond lieu, cet Evangeliſta Foſſa, ayant traduit les Bucoliques de Virgile, devait, plus que tout autre, ſonger à intituler *Virgiliana*, ſes élucubrations macaroniques, dont le ſujet n'avait rien de commun avec Virgile ni avec ſes œuvres.

Je ſuis auſſi très porté à croire, par le tournure des vers et des idées, que le *Vigonce opus* eſt du même auteur. Nous aurions ainſi, dans les deux pièces reproduites ici, un volume in-

connu à tous les Bibliographes, des œuvres d'Evangeliſta Foſſa.*

Quoiqu'il en ſoit, cette macaronée doit être conſidérée comme une des plus rares et des plus anciennes qui exiſtent, et l'édition de 1502 eſt le plus ancien livre macaronique avec date, qui ſoit à ma connaiſſance.

L'exemplaire ſur lequel notre texte a été ſoigneuſement revu, eſt celui qui fut acquis par M. Turner, à la vente Libri, pour 19 livres ſterling 10 ſhell. et le ſeul qui ſe ſoit préſenté en vente juſqu'aujourd'hui.

* Ariſi, né en 1657, dans ſa *Cremona Literata*, en deux volumes, fait auſſi mention de lui, ſous l'année 1494. La Biographie Univerſelle de Didot, ne cite qu'un ſeul Foſſa, et donne peu correctement le titre de l'Innamorato de Galvano.

Nobile Vigonce Opus incipit.

Muſarum invocatio.

Rica putanarum Notiſſima Tuque Roſeta
Unica vacharum multo bertone ſuperba
Tu franceſchina quidem ſemper colante potifa
Tu quoque Marieta nunquam ſatiata futiri
Vos quæ albarellis vos quæ ad vignale ſedetis
Huc bordellorum vache : poteque venite
Que juriſtarum digniſſima numina ſitis,
Vos mihi cantanti largis favete potifis.

Prepoſitio.

Namque ego deſidero laudes cantare Vigonce
Qui vobis lardum ſalciças atque farinam
Perſutum caſeum ſmalçum caldamque mene-
ſtram
Propter baſare propter futire ve portat
Huic nullum pater laſſat manizare dinarum
Cum caçus tirat cerchat robare cuſinam
Si vultis iſtum bene imparare Maçuchum
Audite o Juvenes faciem moreſque Vigonce.

Narratio.

Longus hô (homo) et magnus : tanquam ſit ſtanga de filo
Tanquam colmelus tanquam ſpaçaura camini
Quum videas illum credas videre pilaſtrum
Teſta picinina eſt : parvum pulchrumque ce-
rebrum

Sunt albi crines tamquam carmella de lino
Tamquam nimpharum çacera quas maſchara portat
De carnevale zalum ſonando lautum
Eſt albus facie longo ſtranioque viſaço
Plenus mucino pendet de fronte naſochius
Qui bene campane ſimilis bathochio videtur
Sunt oculi gate ſimilis ſemperque lucentes
Bucham habet immenſam ſemper magnare paratam
Aptam badonos : aptam ſlovignare laſagnas
Illa macharonum concham brondique lavezum
Maſtellumque uno poſſet ſorbire fiato
Pluſquam triginta ſtranii : ſeſagintaque pauli
Magnat ſlovignat : ſolus cenando Vigonça
Cum nigra barba mentus dependet aguçus
Et longus collo tamquam de cigno gruaque
Tanquam vel bechus : vel tamquam gambe cigogne
In ſpalis largus quantum decet eſſe fachinus
Qui ad ſtadellam Veneta baſtaret in urbe
Pectus habet tenſum ſpatioſum atque politum
Aptum pancieras : aptum portare coraças
Eſt atraverſo ſtrictus pariterque lizadrus
Brachia longagnos poſſent tochare zinochios
Cum digitis longis qui granciporo videntur
Inflatus largo pendet ſub pectore venter
Et petenechium denſiſſima ſilva videtur
Eſt ſubter brutus tanquam de porco buellus
Cum coionacis pendens tiranſque chaçochius
Qui ſemper vellet largas intrare potifas

Sunt coxe ingentes grandes pariterque pillose
Et longas gambas : retinet pedesque gigantis
Quales Orlandus : quales Renaldus habebat
Estra pendentes poteris videre chavechias
Illic luchanichas posses pichare quaranta
Et vestem portat cum vinti braça de panno
In manichas septem : In busto cetera vadunt
Propter corotum nullo pendente fileto
Faldatam vestem stringit centura de panno
Sparagnatque aliam posuit ubi pondera vinti
Argenti ingentes fibas largosque passetos
Illas jurares stafas parere Renaldi
Illos jurares scutum parere guioti
Sicut descripsit longo cum carmine Typhis
Et façoletus centura pendet ab ipsa
Subtilis longus pedem terramque tochando
Ex hoc lincolos tu posses facere centum
Quibus fornire posses hospitalia decem.

De moribus Vigonce.

His ego cantatis : mores nunc canto Vigonce
Hic vos ingenium cuncti guçate poete
Quantum bisognat vix diceret ipse thiphetus
Vix fuerat natus miracula magna Vigonça
Parvulus in cunam fecit signumque mirandum
Unde habuit magnam genitor sine fine Spançam
Namque rufioli portante massara cainum
Sive rufioli fuerant sive ille lasagne
Vix geminos menses habuit de ventre venutus

Alçavit gaudens teſtam manuſque tetendit
Et deſtra patinam cepit levaque maſſaram
Qualiter in chunis geminos thirintius angues
Huic proceſſerunt vite portenta lecarde
Hinc pater accepit magnam de nato legreçam
Hinc mejorando venit de nocte dieque
Hinc imparavit graſſas lechare pignatas
Inde crevit tantum quantum videtis et ipſi
Quantum ſalgarii : quantum in leamario fungi
Inde major factus cepit duniare maſſaras
Cumque eſſet in calcis atque in zupone politus
Nullam donzellam padue piſſare laſſabat
Quas cum argaliſis duniabat calcanea cignis
Atque puellarum manichis centuria portat
Quas golli totum vollunt maritare per annum
Domandat doctem domandat mille noviças
Et nullam catat tam longo digna viſaço
Levat abonhora primuſque vadit a miſſa
Non propter miſſam propter duniare moroſam
Se facit in caſa çaçaram tamen ante galantem
Se guardat in ſpeculo dviat guardando ſe ipſum
Et veſtem charis facit faldare maſſaris
Cum vadit in ſpalla ſemper ſe guardat utraque
Conſiderat pectus gambas ſcarpaſque politas
Quum bene guardavit tunc ſe putat eſſe lizadrum
De monte et turre credit guardare deorſum
Dum dormiunt alii ciçolat Vigonça moroſis
Nil aliud ſtudiat preter placere moroſis
Multas moroſas, multas habet ille putanas
Illis preſentes illis facit ille chareças

Furmentum panem caſeum vinique bocalem
Peçum mezene portat de nocte moroſis
Omniaque ſcura patri de nocte robavit
O quotiens illum çaphi invenere de nocte
Cargatum favis faſolis atque piçolis
Sepeque ſalciças manichis portabat in amplis
Omnia maſſaris patri matrique robando
Propter moroſas lavat ſechiaro ſcuellas
Propter moroſas lavat de çangola merdam
Propter moroſas vudat de piſſo bochalem.

Quid faciat probos mores.

Interea totum volavit fama per orbem
Quare ſcolares illi dedere lecturam
Ut ſibi tranſtulum facerent riſumque catarent
Ille tamen matus datum ſibi credit honorem
Acceptatque datum largus temerarius ore
Et pratichando ſquarzavit millia ſcarpe
Perdivit ſomnos perdivit mille bochonos
Lecturam tandem nullo dedere negante
Et macer eſt factus tanquam charobe ſachetus
Chara mater ſubito tanta legreça morivit
Unde neceſſe fuit nigrum venire Vigonçam.

Tempus quo legit.

Tempus erat tunc cum caſcabat ex arbore
frondes
Et chapricorni ſcaldabat cornua tytam
Cum ſbufant venti pluvie de celo ruinant

Tempore cum nullos faciunt ucella niaros
Frigora cum faciunt naſos venire colantes
Et cum incipiunt vechie chatare pelliças
Et cum ſcolares toto venere de mundo
Solicitant praticant faciunt ſtudiare Vigonçam
Ut lectionem legat faciatque la primam
Ipſe ante totis facit aſavere piacis
Et totis ſcolis mandat bolletina bidelis
Quæ bolletina portabant talia verba
Comes Magnificus Cavalerius ille Vigonça
Patricius Patavus comeſque ab origine longa
Vos rogat ad primam veniatis quiſque legendam
Qui veniet magnum fructum portabit a caſa
Omnes venturos ſeſe dixere libenter
Promiſſit comes capitaneus atque poteſtas
Et Paduani vechi juveneſque polliti
Lux promiſſa adderat qua ſe ſmatare Vigonça
Debebat atque ſuas cunctis monſtrare matieram
Ille tamen totam facit conçare la ſcolam
De nigro totam facit conzare cathedram
In qua debebat matus ſprologare Vigonça
Cætera fulgebant banchalis atque thapetis
Et decem in brochis dicit ſpendidiſſe duchatos
Decem martellos illas fichando fruavit
Sed bradiolus faciebat in ſchola la guardam
Incipiunt primo parvi venire ragaci
Tuncque cogitando oculoſque in terra fichando
Venit Vigonça cathedramque aſcendit in altam
Tunc veniunt gentes propter audire Vigonçam
Qualiter ocelli propter doniare çoetam
Fabrii fornarii ſartores atque fachini

Et Paduani cives vechique putique
Philoſophi artiſte veniunt veniuntque legiſte
Doctores veniunt: ſcholares atque famigli.

Pulchra comperatio.

Formice nigrum buſum bulegare putares
Qualiter agricole propter videre columbam
Quum bene futuram volunt ſavere recoltam
Illa venit miſtas flama bruſante cullatas
Unde guardantes clamant cridantque villani
Multos polaſtros multa naſcitura faſola
Sic vadunt veniunt cridant ridentque ruentes
Interea venit comitantibus undique çaphis
Cum citadinis queſtoribus et cavaleris
Magnificus pretor cujus juſtitia totum
Illuminat mundum facit tremare cativos
Et facit de paura miſeros fugire jotonos
Et facit ad cordam tacitos ballare latrones
Et capitaneus quo non clementior alter
Et primicerius cum conte mirandula venit
Atque alii multi ſapientes atque maçuchi
Hic ſtabat genitor filium guardando maçucum
At ſtabat in çathedra nullo pudore Vigonça
Nihil agriçatus tamquam cornachia ſonante
Campana: et multum dicebat verba de mato
Ridebant omnes multo clamore videntes
Atque ſibillabant pariter paiamque gitabant
Tunc ſigiſmundus ſcorlabat quaiarola roigus
Ille autem ſtabat ſbafato colare camiſe
Sepeque parlabat braiolo in rechia ſodali

Ille facendatus multum per ſcola caminat
Ne robarentur guardabat banchalia ſepe
Montat deſmontat portat mandata Vigonçe
Nullus unquam legit tanto clamore magiſter
Hic vero aſpiceres intrante importa brigate
Sed neque baſtabat ingens intrantibus uſſus
Rumpebant cupos parietes atque feneſtras
Inque ipſo multos buſos fecere parete
Tunc ibi bidelus cunctos tatione pregavit
Et ſibi cavavit nigrum Vigonça biretum
Et manicas alçans dedit hic ſua verba de mato
Et commençavit ſanctam facienda la crucem.

Oratio Vigonçe.

Magnifice pretor pariter generoſe prefecte
Tu facunde Comes auri portando colanam
Magnus philoſophus lingua in utraque poeta
Tu primicerius Venete ſpes alma paludis
Et vos doctores celeberrima fama per orbem
Vos cavalerii multum ſperone dorati
Voſque ſcolares cives charique ſodales
Non ego perdivi tempus futuendo putanas
Non ego zugando non per bordella vagando
Non ego cum canibus lepores ſequendo veloces
Non cum ſparueris non cum falconibus ipſe
Non ego cum dadis tabulam liſſando per ullam
Non ego cum chartis volui diſſipare dinaros
Qualiter in Padua faciunt de nocte ſcolares
Quum jocant alii ſtabat in caſa Vigonça
Et ſtudiabat guardando volumina legum

Hic ſpudaverunt multo rumore ſcolares
Omnes credebant predicas audire Michelis
Nihil movebatur nihil Vigonça curabat
Sed proſequendo dixit cantando Vigonça
Cerchavi ſemper imprima etate da puto
Ut guadagnarem nomen famamque ſuperbam
Qualiter in cathedra nunc vollo facere queſta
Ut meum toto nomen cantetur in orbe
Quare ego benignas aures prebete ve priego
Magnificus comes doctus Vigonçia vocor
Sed mihi hieronymi nomen tribuere parentes
Iſtic riſerunt capitaneus atque poteſtas
Doctores ſocii ſcolares atque famegli
Solus plorabat genitor lachrymeque cadebant
Invidioſos poltronoſque eſſe dicebat
Facere juravit cunctos cachare coratam
Poſtquam turba omnes fuerat ſaçiata deriſo
Omnes laſſabant illum çançare aſo muodo
Tres libros codicis de dignitate legebat
Lectio digna ſui eſt hac nobilitate catata
Hic alegavit paulum baldum atque ſalicetum
At imperator venit ſine nomine quidam
Judice me vere non bene barthola dixit
Quis melius legit? quis verba piu ſavia dixit?
Quis melius ſcola unquam parlavit in ipſa?
Hinc banche et paie docte veniſſe putantur
A banchis poterunt novi imparare ſcolares
Tanta doctrina tanto cum ſale legebat
Sed quis tam multas poſſet raſonare novellas
Non fabrianorum cartam non tota batalia
Sufficeret: ſed nec calamorum plena galia

Cum centum manibus pleno inclauſtrique tinaço
Heu quantum nobis dedit de honore Vigonça
Cujus ad honorem ſunt facta carmina queſta
Nunc bene per totum nomen cantabitur orbem
Nunc bene becharii cognoſcunt et chalegarii
Nunc bene per totam poteris duniare citatem
At tamen ingratus voluit cuſare poetam
Ad maleficium crudeles dando querellas.

Deprecatio poete in Vigonçam.

Ah miſer ingrate veniant tibi chancara centum
Centum panochie veniant tibi mille charoli
Centum janduſſas : habeas chagaſanguina centum
Centum quartanas et centum quottidianas
Et roſegatus poſſis morire piochis
Poſſis de fame poſſis morire da ſede
Poſſis da fredo poſſis morire da caldo
Da chagarola poſſis morire chagando
Et manibus cyragre veniant pedibuſque podagre
Et capitis dolor ventris ſimul atque buellis
Et generoſe veniant chalcagna bugance
Et ſchilincie rudicent canarucola gule
Atque glorioſe veniant in corpore broze
In collo ſcrovole veniant in vulto varole
Ardentes et rubra veniat de eſtate la febre
Te nunquam laſſent cimices dormire de nocte
Et lacerent muſche pulices beſpeſque tavani

Et muſſolini : ſtomegoſaque turba pedochi
Et propter rognam poſſis morire da piça
Atque omnes ſtomachi veniant ſine fine dolores
Ut nunquam vatem veniat tibi voia cuſandi
Sed ſi mutatus veniebis homo da bene
Et vates tecum braço menabis a cena
Et compagnonus contentus ſtare volebis
Tunc tibi proveniant tunc omnia grata lechoſe
Nec niſi ſit culmam non det maſſara ſcuelam
Nulla deſavia nulla ſit tibi freda meneſtra
Atque oculos pro te cavet maſſara lavezo
Creſcant baldoni : creſcant cum carne braſole
Trigeſimos habeas ſemper de paſqua coſſonos
Latariique donent freſcam de mane poinam
Sit tibi Martini vinum panemque danale
Et ſemper poſſis avertam catare cuſſinam
Et quidquid avanzat nulla ſub chiave ponetur
Quum quid robaſti tribuatur culpa alegate
Ut bene putanas poſſis ſaciare guloſas
Quum bene ſpinabis vegetes vinique barilas
Tunc genitor credat vegetes foraſſe charoli
Vinaque goçando madidam ſorbiſſe la terram
Et ſi non poteris graſſam aperire cuſſinam
Invenies ſaltem granarum ſemper apertum
In ſpala ut poſſis furmentum ferre potiſis
Quod roſegaſſe putet mures da gata trementes
Et cum ſera venit poſſis fugire de caſa
Dormiet et genitor nec ſentat aprire la portam
Sibillaque ad prima venient currendo feneſtras
Atque tuum cupient pote ſatiare vietum
Te multum baſent moveant ſcaldentque culaci

Et quantum velis poſſis lechare potifas
Illic ſtes nimis illic moriere ſepultus.

Concluſio operis.

Nunc tibi mille grates referro putana Roſeta
Centum rica tibi: tibi Franceſchina ſeſanta
Que me feciſtis laudes cantare Vigonçe
Et Vigonceum reducere in fine libellum.
Finis.

Impreſſum Venetiis per Bernardinum
Venetum de Vitalibus. M. CCCCC II. Die
VII Menſis Madii,

Cum privilegio.

VIRGILIANA.

TU quicunque leges: non dicas macharoneam
De macharonis nil tractant carmina noſtra
Nomine ſed vero dicatur Virgiliana
Incipimus quoniam: non canimus arma virumque,
Non hic arma virumque canimus neque troica geſta
Sed mage ſbefatus cantabitur angelus iſto

Carmine : vos ſocii letos advertite ſenſus
Hic priſcianus adeſt confractus membra cerebro et
Conqueritur : queriturque licet : tamen arma virumque
Incutimus capiti : veniam dabis o priſciane
Invite et quamvis : faveas mea o betha roganti
Atque adſis : faveaſque precor : quot carmina feci
Inguina cum mammis : magna ſcis cā fuere (*ſic*)
Pruritusque effonde omnes de clune rogamus
Limpha pegaſei eſt hæc nobis illa caballi
Et potior ſemper viſa eſt : quantum inguinis unde
Proficiant : adhibete aures in carmine noſtro
Sed ſi quid falſum cognoſces lector amice
Carminibus noſtris : non incuſare poetam
Phebigenam foſſam : ſed limphas potta manantes
Paulatim : biberat limphas dux ille ferate.

De Angelo Spuza Veneto.

Angelus in veneta genitus civitate potenti
Contrarium factis nomen tenet : eſt niger omni
Corpore : et huic ſocii proprium dedere cognomen
Dicentes ſpuza : ſaraceni hoc nomine habentur
Quicumque hunc guardat : dicit eſſe diabolus iſte
Qui venit inferno nigro magnoque baratro

Sed ſi vos vultis ſpuze prenoſcere mores
Virtuteſque ſuas : referam faciemque politam
Et quam ſit pulcher : non eſt deformior alter
Ipſe tamen credit nullum natura piu bellum
In toto mondo de ſe magiſque galantem.
Aſpice ſit qualis et quantus corpore lector
Deformis vultus quem poſſes dicere monſtrum
De goſſis plenus de bruſchis deque bignonis
Porroſus totus de porris plenus ubique
Non habet in capite ſeptem decemve capillos :
Quod de tignammo poteremus dicere veſcum.
In ſuperciliis piatole curruntque pedochii.
Et gambarelli cum cechis et mazenetis
Et cum molechis grancevolis et quoque grancis
Et ſunt tot numero veneta quot zangole in urbe
Vel quot camini de tectis ſtare videntur
Ipſa ſua facies dicetur ubique rialtum
In quo venduntur piſces : galline : melloni :
Ova : ravanelli : fructus : fugace : ſuxine :
Atque oculos parvos : ut gatte habere videntur
Et de tranſverſo guardantes hic et ubique :
Et ſic de treſſo guardans paret eſſe bravoſus.
Schizatuſque naſus : nam cum de potta parentis
Fora venit : naſum natibus ſtringendo ſchizavit
Cum culo facta jurabitur eſſe fugaza
A quo candele cadunt ſine fine mocigni
Quod ſpeciarias poſſet fornire viginti
Pulchrior accedit facie ſibi maxima bocha
Cum labiis groſſis nigris rubeis quoque bianchis
Adiviſatis de centum mille coloris
Dentibus ambiguis : paucis : magnis : quoque
nigris

Et caregatis morlacho et chas de cavallo
Bochinum dulcem quis non baſiare deſidrat
Hunc fantolini trepidant formidine magna
Creditur eſſe orchus de cuna trare putinos
Ungues cum digitis vultu formantur eodem
His marvellas ſolet gratare: deinde
Ad naſum digitos ponit naſando puzantes
Flatus oris poteris cum culi ponere lector
Sic tranſcurrendo per ſpuze membra polita
Invenies cuncta pariter ſimilia in illo
Ambulat extenſus caput et poſt tergora jactans
Atque menat culum pavanorum more ſtudentum
Si ravanellum cum fronde culus haberet
Poſt ſpuzam currerent oche bechando le foie
Deficit huic ſolum rubens in ſpalla capuzus
Ut pareat doctor nigram portando berettam
Aſtrologus non eſt: et vadit teſta levata
Et menando caput propter parere bizarrum
Quo magis in ſchena vadat mirabile dictu
Donzenis quattuor de ſtrighis calcia ſtringat
Quibus tot remanent gropi quot in arbore frondes
Ferreti totidem quot pilis rana copritur
Eſt avantator in quolibet audiatur
Cum parlat dices orlandum viribus eſſe
Et de boldonis facit deſtructio magna
Hic vacuum cerebro portans caput omnia queque
Ut videt: aut comprat: aut ſe compraſſe digando

Avantat ſemper : unicumque habet hic fazoletum
De renſo : et ſolum de feſta monſtrat ubique.
His calchagnantis compagnis quos numerabo
Ipſe ego ſum foſſa : et poſt felix : et deodatus.
Sed dicerem melius : hic eſt diabolo datus
Sunt calchagnantes : trufatores : et malagentes :
Hi ſi noviſſent homines : fugerentur ubique
Ut fugitur morbus homines gianduſſa mazando :
Legiſti ne unquam centum novelle bochazi.
De nello : et bruno : buffulmachoque ſceleſtis
Quam calchagnantes fuerit : ſimonque chaladrine
Noviſtis nimium : tamen hi meliora fecerunt
Nam tres predicti modo quos numeravimus hercle
Malitia parlant ventris quamcunque parolam
Sunt cagaſangui ſemper tranſverſa loquentes
Qui ſic videntes hunc ſpuzam mente carentem
Naturaque levem : liceat ſit corpore tardus
Se concordarunt quam pulchram facere beffam.
Et ſic fingentes parlarunt talia verba
Incipio. Mi ſpuza tuam dum corde figuram
Conſidero : et quantum facies tibi biancha trouvatur :
Aſpectuſque lenis : tibi quam natura benigne
Tribuerit pulchro in capite ut luminaria : quam ſint
Cum ſuperciliis cum cignis vincta decoris
Denique tranſcurro te totum in corpore certe
Angele ſpuza meus nullum retrovo defectum

Cum plus te guardo : places plus iſta figura
Et mihi nil credas : felix eſt et deodatus
Has confirmabunt pariter pete ſpuza parolas
Et tu me noſti : nullam ſcio dire buſiam
Quam potes ad ſupos beatus tollere palmas
Et ſi vera dicit ptolemeus in aſtrologia
Vel tu ſub phebi es exortus ſidere : vel tunc
Cum venus et jupiter concordant pariter ambo
Tu tamen ipſe licet noſtro non fidis amori.
Secretum celeſque tuum : bene ſic ſapientes
Fare ſolent : archana ſui dum corde volutant
Nec ſunt cancete dicentes undique quidquid
Contigeritque tamen : dum celas : omnia nobis
Nota fiunt : ego aſtrologus ego ſum nigromantes
Et ſtelle et cuncta referunt mihi ſepe diabli
Dic ſotiis quotiens timuerunt verba demonum :
Captus amore mee es : fuerat mea nam prius ipſa
Dilexit foſſam : fœlix ſcitque et deodatus :
Tu mihi robaſti mea viſcera perfide cordis
Sed quoniam toto proſequor te corde ſodalis
Hanc tibi permitto liberam : ſed male feciſti
Ad corpus criſpi virgate et ſancte barile
Non chiamando mihi : vel ſaltem dicere captus
Cecilie ingentique brulor totus amore :
Hanc mihi concedas ego et hanc : et betha dediſſem
Cecilie audito ſolum ſibi nomine letam
Oſtentat faciem grillans : atque undique ſaltans
Ut canes faciunt : qui ſtant de die ligati
Cum de ſera venit : ſolvuntur omnibus iſti

Cantonis piſſant : ſic demoſtrando la feſtam
Haud ſecus ipſe meum pedibus guaſtare cubile
Deſinit et quotiens voluit tombare protervus
Oſtendit nigrum colantem merda culazum
Cum chacholis bagoliſque ſimul : tremare paura
Vidiſſes ſocios : bombardas milia centum
Omnes credebant a culo trazere velle :
Sed fuerant chachole longis tachate pilazis
Poſtquam exempta fuit tam longa inſania ab ipſo :
Et carnevalum fecimus ſine fine ridentes.
Oratio oſtendit : quam ſana mente ſit iſte
Tunc ſic reſpondit : quam ſana mente ſit iſte
Tunc ſic reſpondit : O cordis lumina noſtri :
Natura pariterque deus nil fruſtra dederunt
Hominibus : ego ſi aſpectu pulcherrimus adſum
Et facie et forma inſignis : et moribus aptus :
Quid tunc ? fortunæ dotatus munere ſum : nam
Et natura mihi porrexit cuncta benigne :
Si vellem totas connumerare moroſas
Ante diem clauſo componet veſper olimpo
Et nos creſcentes a tergo verteret umbras
Tu celi potius perſtringere ſidera poſſes
Arenamque freti totum numerare per orbem
Quotque habet in potta pilos magaritta todeſca
Et cunctas melius etiam numerare lumagas
Quæ per ſaxa vadunt : cum pluit in ortibus iſtis
Chancara contabis veneta quæ trantur in urbe
Cum dicunt chanchro veniat tibi beche fotuo
Quam moroſarum poſſem tibi dicere partem
Multas ſuppoſui : multas ſine crimine novi

Sed quam tu dicis: nunquam cognovimus: at te
Nunc rogo cuncta feras diligenti maxime amico
Accipe biſcappam et tunicam tibi cuncta donabo
Hæc quæ poſſideo: ſolam hanc dite fora moroſam
Qua remanet p̄te ſedeſque ubi hec ipſa fichavit
In qua contrata vel burgi vel civitatis
Dicite me ſchiavum facio vobiſque fameium.

De Priſiano:

Poſtquam conticuit: finem dedit atque parolis
Diximus: huic nomen nec replicare curabo
Juxta manet portam: quæ dogni ſancti vocatur
Hanc ipſe aſpicies tecum zanzare cignando
Cum fazoletto: cum pedibus: et manibuſque
Cumque oculis: ſepius bocham ſtorzendo drizando
Diſceſſit tandem comitatus beſtia matta
Huic taceo nomen eſt priſianus nempe cognomen
Cujus jam volumus laudes cantare vocando
Hanc ſolitam muſam quam nos chiamavimus omni
Tempore nunc faveas mea ſola o betha voluptas
Demonſtratque mihi quantum tua numina poſſint
Effondas ſolitos verſus de potta rogamus
Ex cremonenſi genitus pulcherrima terra
Gloria magna decuſque et ſecli fama perempti
Eſt mirandus homo: nam ſunt miracula in illo

Omnes virtutes habet hic in testa fichatas
Et de scripturis habuit cresteria mille
Virgilium coctum comedit cum cicerone
Ni doluisset corpus : brodumque bibisset :
Nam quicquid dicit : semper per littera parlat
Atque habet in bocham pulchra hec proverbia
semper
Per latinos grossos parlaverunt apostolos
Accipe tu lector : quantum bene bestia parlat :
Est bonus orator : peroravit et ante cigognas :
Ut lupus anseribus : seseque exercet in hortis
In stabulis coram bovibus : coramque cavallis
Atque podestatem facit hic cum basto cavallam
Et citadinos : boves peccora quoque porcos :
Sic de rethorica patriam se sforza piare :
Est letrutus nam multum studiavit in omni
Arte : fuit Padoe : fuit in la citta de perosa
Bononie multum mansit de senno robando :
Quantum robavit : volensque redire cremonam
Et sennum portans bocham cum pice saravit
Crudelis casus fuerit ventosior alvus
Sennum perdivit de culo trazere loffam :
Perditur atque ita magno sudore paratum
Et cum diabolo tandem tornavit in casam :
Incipiens pulchram cum magna facere festa
Disputationem quolibet in viribus atque
In philosophia logicam sotosopra ponendo :
Major Aristoteles se cogitat esse mazuchus :
Andavit tandem tumide mattusque spazatus
Ascomenzavitque et dixit orationem :
Hæc nunquam credo ciceronem verba dedisse :

Accipe quam pulchre ſic prologare comenzat
Magnifici patres clamita reverende poteſtas
Illuſtreſque cives : forſan non noſcitis : an ſim :
Cum cremonenſis : quam nos loquella fefellit
Ex peruſina venio civitate comedi
Librorum montes tot tot numerare faticha eſt :
Qui magnant paleas : poſſunt ſpudare leteras
Tunc rumor aſſurgit vulgi ridere parati :
De priſiano facientes maxima feſta
Pulvere ſcarnuzos in teſta trare comenzant
Atque alius putridas ſcorzas tragando meloni
Cucumerumque alius : circum cava tempora tin tin
Ova ſonant : aſt hic priſcianus teſta menabat
Induinavit : fuerant in piaza meloni :
Si non fuiſſent lapidibus hunc lapidaſſent
Quantam conſumpſit pariter cum ſmalzo puinam
Quid priſcianus agat nunc huc nunc volvitur illuc
Et civetando ſic ipſe civetra parebat
Ut faciunt canes maſtinatique paiari
Cum dicunt to giapin vilani et pane butantes
Averzunt bocham ſic et hic priſianus agebat :
Cum puina venit : aperit per froza la bocham :
Puinam ut capiat : ſed cum capit : ingerit alvo :
Et ſcrimiat manibus propter defendere teſtam.
Si vultis ſcire : in la cita de piaſenza
Hic careſtiam poſuit luganege freſche.
Poſtquam finita eſt hec diſputatio pulchra

Non ſibi ſed cunctis videntibus hunc macaronum
Diſceſſit tacitus : et portans baſſa la teſtam.
Hic eſt primus honor : ſibi quem guadagnavit in illo
Turbine : dic vadat cremonam ſenza paura.
Nocte fugit tandem veniens infamia terra
Vincentinorum : et ſe nobis aſſociavit
Lanam franceſcham credens trovare mazuchus
Sed quam trovavit : vos oro : advertite terram.
Carmina cantabat volens ſe oſtendere zentil :
O zentil coſſa : dicebat carmina falſa
Carmina que culo ſoleo cantare de nocte.
Et bene tam cantat aſinum cridare putares
Cum creſcit gambis quinque : dolens penitenſque
Cum nervo battit corpus campana ſonando
Nos cognoſcentes hunc magnum fore mazucum :
Nobiſcum accepimus magnas faciendo profertas
Quod ſe credebat nos tres habere ſachetto.
A ſegurtate parlans quamcunque parolam
Dicit quandoque : nam ſum feliciſſimus hercle
Fidelis ſocii : volo tibi dicere quantas
Moroſas habeo : mihi quas virtute paravi :
Illam cognoſcis ? que tranſit ? pariter ambo
Dormivimus nudi hac nocte : cognoſcitis illam ?
Nam quotiens vultis faciam videre la provam.
Sed paſcitur zancis venerabilis iſte mazuchus
Officioque manus meretricis fungitur illi

Ut dicitur modene menat urſum gambe menando.
Si contare velim quot mattus iſte fotutus
Nocte dieque facit: opus eſſet ſcribere ſemper:
Totam de mondo cartam poſſem ſpegazare
Reſpice tu lector habet hic cervelia vel non:
In ſinu portat ſpronos: bolzachina gambis
Capellum in manega nigrum ſedaque cuſitum
In fianchis ſpadam rainaldi tempore factam
Portatque et tota plena eſt rubigine nigro
Ne videatur: ſcrimiat cum tempore noctis
Semper apparatus ut cavalcare volentes:
Atque vadit pedibus ſemper: ſolumque una volta
Hic cavalchavit: voluit dum currere forte
In medio fanghi cecidit perditque cavallum:
Tum maledicebat chriſtum cum ſancta maria:
Jurabatque deum nunquam chaſcaſſe cavallo
Qui non cavalcat poteſt chaſcare cavallo?
Poſt ſe lavavit in flumine bationi:
Si gentilezas vultis cognoſcere totas
Hujus poltroni bufalazique et manegoldi
In propria camera retinet la zangola ſemper
Juxta capizale: cum vult cagare de nocte
Culum de lecto ſporgit: cacatque catino
Et capizalis remanet de merda bagnatus
Juxta muſtazum volentes facere beffam:
Catinum ſubito mutat deodatus: et ipſum
In quo lavabat manus faciemque politam
Si quandoque lavit: ſolet hic magnare de nocte:

Et ſine candela: ſine lumine: ſine ſodali:
Merda: panem: vinum: carnem: formaio: ſalattam:
In ſechia ponit: atque hunc de merda puzantem
Collocat in diſco mediam ſerrando feneſtram
Ne quam poſuerat: merda videretur ab ipſo
Inquit tunc felix: volumus videre moroſas
O priſciane meus: nam ſunt pulcherrime certe:
Nam mihi quamprimum faciunt titare capogiam
Eamus ſubito: faciem lava prius et ungues
Extemplo occurrit credens trovare moroſas
Merdoſas habuit faciem lavando: lavatus
Ex merda: in camera ſtabat cum porta ſerratus
Et ſe in lenzolis forbibat iſte mazuchus
Ipſe ego conclamo: felix: deodatus et ipſi
Cridabant: quantum poterant piu forte cridare.
O priſciane veni: tibi cagaſanguine vegnat:
Es cagaſanguus: non vis venire de fuora:
Jam priſciane veni: volunt partirſe debottum:
Nihil dicebat: nec reſpondere volebat.
Sed ſi de melius tu vis cognoſcere lector
Perlege: ſunt iſta magno memoranda poeta.
Epiſtolam pauli voluit nam legere quondam
Venetiis ubi ſtant templa ſancti joannis
O quantas dixit priſcianus iſte pacias.
Nam pro coronis cornis: pro verbera verba
Pro venter neuter: pro tradere radere dixit
Pro ſpiritum ſanctum ſpeciem ſonare ſecundam

Et nisi ingannor: magnum guadagnavit honorem
Hic minchionazus voluit quandoque parere:
Se fore bravoxum: sbisatumque et spadacinum
Et nocte voluit centum catare putanas
Atque rufianis voluit malapascha donare:
Confortabamus: ut pergeret: et fore magnum
Si litteratus esset et valentus in armis
Et nos andavimus post hunc cantonibus illis
Portantes cistis lapides: marzosque melones:
Atque imbratatos judeorum merda novella:
Juxta cantonum etquam hunc expectavimus ad quem
Hic venturus erat: sed cum venit ast deodatus
Qui galeottus fuerat cridare comenzat
Sta fort: chi setu: sta ti priscianus aiebat
Sed deodatus cepit parlare schiavonum:
Et cum melonis et saxis coste feribat:
Fugere tunc cepit priscianus terga sequebar.
Cum sociis multis melonis in schena tachatis
Cum saxis: et nos post hunc currendo debottum:
Prendimus: hic tandem captus persone fichatur:
Sub trabibus positis in via de citadinis
Et se credebat cum ceppis fore ligatum
Cum se mane vidit positum sub trabibus illis
Et circum in circum multam venire canaiam
Lazare veni foras puerorum turba cridabat
Exivit dicens ad nos priscianus: hac ista

Dormivi nocte quadam formosa puella
Tunc ego respondi ridens sine fine ridendo
Dii tibi dent tales noctes per secula semper:
Angelus hoc fissus comitte perexit in urbem:
Et quam cerchabat nullam trovavit et ipse.

De fossa compositore qñ venit patavio.

Te si forte juvat fossam cognoscere lector
Accipe pulcra mihi patria est cremona potensque
Hic sum ille equidem: cui multa adversa venire:
Ut facile poteris intendere carmine ab isto:
Venimus e padua pedibus dischalzus utrisque
Per fangum et pluviam portatus bestia grandi
Cui color est rubens dorso perclivis ad instar:
Bucefali ingentis cum pectore cumque cullatis:
Nam prima facie fuerat pulcherrimus: ut sic:
Omnis nescibat pariter sit bos vel assellus:
Fuimus infami quantum nova fabula in urbe:
Diversas zanzas nam quas numerare podesset
Unus dicebat fossa hic chavalchat asellum:
Atque aliter: bos est: equus hic: hic bellua lerne:
Est spingos alius: immo est arpia: chimera est:
Torva megera equidem: vel est alecto: quid hec sit
Bestia quesitur: saxisque in spalle butatis
Ante podestatem faciunt per forza venire

Qui comitatus erat quattuor rectoribus atque
Da citadinis da centum milia zaffis :
Undique concurrunt gentes ſta coſa videre :
Cum vecchiis juvenes et tota chanaia fachinis.
Atque publicarum turba nota putanurum :
Hinc atque hinc guardant foſſam ſine fine ridentes
Penſabam in teſta mihi cornua magna veniſſe
Dum guardo in circum tantam veniſſe canaiam :
Ecce chavalerus portans ſquartinia culo :
Parte podeſtatis juſſit deſcendere zoſum :
Quid faciat pretor? judici dic otius inquit :
Ut guardat : quid ſit hec beſtia brutta debottum :
Judex tunc guardat decretum cum decretale
Cum clementinis cum bartholo juſtinianum :
Et libros centum quidquid de beſtia tractant
Parlat tunc judex doctor in juribus ambo
Cerium paſquale poſſet qui extinguere culo :
Et ſic gratando teſtam zanzare comenzat
Quantum cognoſcho bene ſi ſtudiavimus atque
Eſt barbaſtellus oſellus trenta diabli
Diſcedo ſubito poſtquam ſententia data eſt :
In hoſtaria properans chaminare debottum
Per terram a pedibus : neque ſu montare volebam :
Timueram quoniam judex barbaſtella chavallum
Eſſe prius dixit coram de tanta chanaia :
Si ſu montaſſem liquidum ille per aera ductus

Ad phlegetonteas me menaviſſet et umbras
Sed pedibus vadimus manibus tenendo cave-
zam
Calchagnis ſpronos portans in ſpalla la taſcham
Capellum in capite factum de paia paiari
Per drittam viam ſic caminando ſolettum
Hoſtem trovavi: quem ſic menazo parolis
Maxime poltrone brutto ravaioſe bechaze
Boia manegolde debes vergogna morire
In braga portas la conſcientia ſtorta
Qui mihi dediſti pro bono nempe cavallo
Hunc barbaſtellum: tibi cagaſanguine vegnat
Fiſtola: gianduſſam: lepram: cum fulmine
cancrum
Si cras vivus ero: te comandare ala bancham
De podeſtate: ſic ſtat ſententia: tunc te
Sic maletractabo: quod nunquam tradere a
nollum
Caballos poteris: ſed nec donare de bando
Et cum mane fuit: ivi ad accuſare ala bancham
Zottum bertelle ſignatum domine deo
Omnia probavi factis denante venire
Teſticulis tandem ſic comandante raſone
Compedibus duris hunc pretor in carcere ficat
Dicite lectores bene ſi fecerimus an non
Omnes dederunt ratio: quia ratio habemus
Per queſtum caſum poteris cognoſcere foſſam
Carmina qui fecit macharoniſſima multa
At nunc complebo reſtum cantare ſonando
Hanc diſcordatam liram cordeſque carentem
Horſu cantemus vos aſcoltate libenter.

De Valeriano qui dicitur papatorta nigromantus.
De Angelo ſpuza et de diabolis.

Angelus ut ſpuza nullam trovavit ad artes
Confugit magicas volens sforzare diablos
Ad valerianum qui papatorta vocatur
Tunc vadit atque aperit mihi quos celabat amores
Sicque ait: audiſti quam magno bruſor amore
Ipſe ego robavi propria virtute moroſam
Compagno noſtro foſſe: ſibi quid ſua lira
Profuerit: diſcat: plus valent organa noſtra
Que facio grillare meis cum manibus ipſe
Et contrabaſſos tenores cum fiaiutis
Cum voce et dulci bocha cantando ſoranum
Te precor hanc nobis facias per forza venire
Nam nigromanti potes omnia facere dextra:
In impolina portas demonia multa
Cui ſic reſpondit noſter papatorta ſodalis
Quod petis: haud unquam qui rem compagne negarem
Sed ſcio fortaſſe poſſes morire de paura
Cum venient ſubito te circum mille diaboli
Cum ſtraniis viſis diaboliciſque figuris
Sed ſi forte potes nulla venire paura
Multum contentor prius hec documenta piabis
Perge modo et denis jejunabis certe diebus
Aqua paniſque tibi cibus eſt: tua magna delicta
Vade ſacerdoti bis confiteare libenter
Dum facit hec ſpuza tribus jejunando diebus

Papatorta venit: ſocios atque inſtruit omnes
Et gulielmum qui ficto nomine habetur
Miſer dimitrius paret hic verus eſſe diabolus
Et cyprianum: valentinumque todeſchum
Cui color eſt rubeus de quella cativa canaia:
Corpore non grandi nec parvo ſi de mezataia eſt
Atque vocat dardum: tum ſic papatorta dicebat
Accipite atque animo memori mea figite dicta
O ſer demetrii belzebub tibi nomina pono
Cypriane tuum trachini nomen habeto
Valentine tuum eſt gambaſtorta cognomen
Darde nomen tibi ſit quatrinqua diabolus horſu
Cum vos chiamabo: grandum facitote rumorem:
Atque voces ſtranias pareatis mille diaboli
Sed cum ſpuza meus dicet portate moroſam
Ceciliam: tunc vos alta butate feneſtra
Aquam cum merda miſtam bis terque quaterque
Hii demones quattuor abeunt aquamque pechiant
Si qualis fuerit papatorte vita requiris
Inter guloſos non eſt guloſior alter
Virtutes tot ſunt: quot ſunt ſuper aera tecta:
Vera dicit nunquam: nec verum dicere poſſet
Et zanzas tot habet: quot guttis mare repletur
Illi nam veritas putabitur eſſe buſia
Et ſi forte cupis hunc ipſum noſcere lector
Venetiis remanet: ad ſervos tecta morantur:
In canaregio voles cum pergere a meſtre
Tunc pete: dic ubi eſt: qui papatorta vocatur

Huic albus color eſt vultus: naſuſque pigatus
Quod ſparavieri poſſes bene dicere bechum
E capite fugiunt: ſeu qui fugire videntur
Per grandes oculi: certe ſed lumine parvo
Os habet: hoc credo: quod non natura deuſve:
Unquam formarunt: ſed ſi natura deuſve:
Unquam formarunt: fuit ut mondus regrignaret
Inferiora jacent labia: falchata videntur:
Ora viri: tu cum lachrimas vis forte ridere:
Aſpice cum comedit: nam ſic barbotia menat
Ut pichalaſni cum menant fava menatam:
Semper habet palmas chilis cachate duabus
Eſt chiloſus nec et bon compagnus habetur.
Hic comitem ſpuzam ſic inſignare comenzat:
Tu ſi forte times: noli ſcrizare diabolo
Ipſe venire ſolet cum grandi de ſulfure et igne
Cum terremotu: cumque aquis creſcere multis
Sed tu ne timeas medio conſiſtere circo
Nullum crede mihi poterunt tibi facere malum
Solum pauram poſſunt nam facere certe
Jamque duos faciam circhios in terra rotondos
Circulus hic alter dabitur mihi: tangere murum
Hunc tibi concedo venit hora et ſidera nota:
Nunc abſconduntur venit altera et altera ſtella
In circo pergit hic et hic candelia portans
Que benedicta erant: hinc ſpuza circulus eſtat
Hinc papatorte alius: ſed longe a ſpuza moratur
Ne cum bagnatur ſpuza bagnaretur et ipſe

Incepit centum tunc conjurare demones:
Cum ſtraniis zanzis diabolicifque parolis
Poſtquam perlegit magnus papatorta mazuchus
Cridabat: quid ſtas ſpuza? domanda moroſam
Ciciliam ſpuza chiamabat voce ſonanti:
Diaboli hii quattuor: mox quos prediximus alta
Cridabant voce: nos nunc nil poſſimus: at at
Hora venit: paulum paulum paulumque morate:
In queſtum mezum et aquam merdamque parechiant
His parechiatis intrant in circulis ambo
Atque iterum incipiunt ſic conjurare diablos
Trachine: o quatroinqua: o gambaſtorta rebelli
Belzebub o demonum caput jam porta moroſam:
Ciciliam in ſpallam: venias cito me acorozare
Ne facias: quoniam profundum currere abiſſi
Ipſe cogam ſpuza quod ſtas: mox chiama moroſam:
Ciciliam volo: cridabat: porta diabole
Reſpondent demones multum cridando todeſche:
Atque in ſchiavono: quod ſe intendeva niente:
Et reverſantes maſtellum de liſiazo:
In capite ſpuze butarunt trenta diaboli
Foſſa deodatus: felix feneſtra videntes
Tunc reverſarunt tabulas tripodaſque banchos
Ut terremoti fidem darent: atque butabant

Accenſam ſtuppam de coppis multa ridentes
Et papatorta ait: ſta forte et ſenza paura
Jam venient: venient pulchram portando
moroſam
Tremabat ſpuza de frigore deque paura
Concha de molta unuſque granus de panizo
Stupaſſent buſum culi: poſt incipit atque
Sic ſconzurare tercentum mille diabolos
Et per tres voltas hoc factum ſpuza provavit
De liſiazo tria et maſteltia certe:
Sconzurat quarto demones: tunc merda bu-
tatur
Cum ſe de merda vidit ſe tutto bagnatum
Cridabat quantum ſpuzat cicilia noſtra.
Te papatorta precor combiatum dare diabolis.
Jam morior neque plus valeo heu frigora in
oſſis
Intrarunt noſtris: magna eſt et corde paura
Sunt diſpichate de corpore certe buelle:
Et papatorta ait: fugite hinc ſathan demo-
neſque
Et veſtro inferno nunc retornate debottum
Diſcedunt circo: totus eſt hic ſpuza bagnatus
Et multum puzans: quis te mi ſpuza bagnavit
Sic refero ſocius ne tibi papatorta fuit ne:
Ipſe ego per corpus juro tibi ſancte batille
Quod tibi plus noſtras nunquam inſignabimus
artes
Hoc quod feciſti: bene ſcio: atque omnia
noſco
Sed ſe excuſabat chriſtum papatorta jurando

Quod nil feciſſet: correptus febribus iſte eſt:
Spurza meus letos qui ſe cogitabat amores
Et nitidas noctes poſſidere in febribus extat:
Sic caſtigantur matti gentes quoque groſſe:
Vos imparate ſapienter vivere ſtulti
Poſtquam ſanatus eſt litteras preſcribere cepit
Dictatas male et pejus et peſſime ſcriptas
Ut patet inferius facili ſi mente notabis
Sed quid ſecutum fuerit neſcivimus ipſi
Quid vobis ſuper hoc videtur dicite amici
Et ſi quid lima dignum eſt: mendaque carentem
Vos reconzate qui legitis omnia docte:
Hæc ego compoſui madii mane die ſecundo
Mille quater centum eſt nos nonaginta quaterque
In baſſiano pluendo a ſechie reverſe
Perdere nolueram tempus: qui tempora perdit
Ocia amat: parumque valet ſua vita animuſque
Sed tu qui ob noſtros perſondes carmine riſus
Perlege: nil fictum credas: vere omnia vera
Per fidem Chriſti: vidi: que hec ipſa notavi
Jamque valete omnes: cagaſangum munere trado.

Epigramma ad præſbyterum Miorantium Vicentinum.

In maldicendo de te miorance meiorem
Nunquam trovavi: ſic eſt tibi maxima lingua
Ut valeas: bufalis marcheſi tergere nates.

Ad libellum in detractorem.

Nullos morſus abi: liber hic patiere: nec ullam
Invidiam dominus querit habere tui:
Obtulerit quiſque dentes ſi forte caninos
Dic: tali es dignus carmine: qui obloqueris.

Finit præclariſſimum opus editum per excellentem virum dominum Foſſam Cremonenſem.

L'orthographe et ſurtout la ponctuation, dans les poèmes qui précèdent, ſont très défectueuſes, mais j'ai fidèlement ſuivi le texte de l'édition de 1502, déſireux de donner une reproduction auſſi fidèle que poſſible d'un poème ſi peu connu, quoique l'auteur nous apprenne lui-même qu'il compoſa grand nombre de vers macaroniques :—

Per queſtum caſum poteris cognoſcere Foſſam
Carmina qui fecit macharoniſſima multa.

DEUXIÈME SECTION.

Barthélemy Bolla.

CE poète né à Bergame, au 16me ſiècle, paſſa en Allemagne une grande partie de ſa vie, dit-on, parcequ'il adreſſa nombre de ſes pièces de vers à des princes Allemands. A défaut d'autres preuves, il me ſemble que cette concluſion des bibliographes n'eſt guère ſatisfaiſante. Ils ajoutent qu'en 1570 il était conſeiller à la cour de Heidelberg ; mais M. Libri, dans ſon catalogue de livres vendus à Paris en 1847, avance que Bolla était un *zanni*, ou comédien, qui jouait les rôles d'arlequin, &c.

Je ne ſuppoſe pas que M. Libri ait voulu faire une épigramme, mais il m'a été impoſſible de trouver ſur quoi il fonde ſon opinion.

M. J. G. Th. Graeſſe, dans ſon *Tréſor de Livres rares*, après avoir répété l'opinion de M. Libri, décrit l'édition du *Theſaurus Proverbiorum*, &c. de Francfort 1605, in 12°, dont il poſsède un exemplaire. M. G. Dupleſſis, dans ſa *Parémiologie*, avoue qu'il n'a jamais vu cet ouvrage de Bolla, et qu'il ne l'a trouvé cité dans aucun des nombreux catalogues qu'il a conſultés. Ce recueil de proverbes, ajoute-t-il, n'eſt mentionné pas aucun bibliographe Italien.

Nopitſch, *Liter. der Sprichwörter*, 1833, in 8°, cite deux éditions de ce livre, celle de 1605, et une autre de 1604, in 4°.

J'ai fait connaitre, dans le *Macaronéana* imprimé en 1852, ce que ſavaient ſur Bolla, Genthe, Flögel,

Clément, De Bure et Naudé, dans ſon *Maſcurat*, il eſt donc inutile de le répéter ici.

Ses proverbes ne ſont pas abſolument en ſtyle macaronique, mais la traduction latine l'eſt fort ſouvent, comme on pourra le voir par les extraits qui ſuivent. La dédicace en proſe appartient complettement à ce genre, et comme elle eſt fort amuſante, j'ai cru devoir la donner en entier.

Il ſerait à déſirer que l'on pût trouver de plus amples détails ſur l'exiſtence d'un poète facétieux qui parait avoir tant écrit, et ſur le compte duquel nous connaiſſons ſi peu de choſe.

Tous les curieux connaiſſent ſon éloge burleſque du *Fromage*, qui ſe trouve dans la collection de *Dornavius*.

THESAURUS

Proverbiorum Italico-Bergamaſcorum
rariſſimorum et garbatiſſimorum, nunquam
antea ſtampatorum, in gratiam
Melancholiam fugientium,
Italicæ linguæ
amantium, ad aperiendum
oculos editorum
A
Bertolameo (*ſic*) Bolla Bergamaſco
viro incomparabili et alegriam
per mare et terram
ſectante,
Acceſſerunt documenta aliquot moraliſſima,
et omnis generis perſonis utiliſſima.

Stampatus in officina Bergamaſcorum
Francofurti,
Proſtat apud Joannem Saurium
M.DC.V.

PROVERBI e un 'parlar leggiadro e breve, communamente uſato, per utilita della vita.

Proverbia ſunt dicta graviter concinnata quæ in omnium animis verſari debent.

Proverbia nobis ſpeculum exhibent totius vitæ et adminiſtrationis noſtræ.

Proverbiorum finis prodeſſe et delectare.

SERENISSIMO ET POTENTISSIMO PRINCIPI AC DOMINO, DOMINO MAURITIO, *Landgravie Haſſiæ, Comiti in Chazzenlebogen, Dietz et Vianden & Domino meo clementiſſimo.*

Paſſare tempus alacriter, fuit apud omnes antiquos Judæos, Græcos, Romanos, Germanos et alias omnes na-

tiones, eſt, et erit, quamdiu mundus durabit, maxima ſapientia, qui eſt in alia opinione, ille eſt miſeriſſimus omnium qui mangiant panem. Quot videmus, ſereniſſime Princeps, Philoſophos, Artiſtas, Legiſtas et Phyſicos, qui caput ruinant a manè uſque ad veſperam, toto anno certando et decidendo quæſtiones tam inutiles, ut pudeat doctos tantarum ſtultitiarum? Hic diſputat cum magno conatu, de inani, de motu, de ideis. O che coionariis! alter vult montare ſuper cœlos cœlorum, et inveſtigare ſecretiſſima ſecretiſſimorum, cum tamen non tam ſapiens ſit, ut ſcire vel corrigere poſſit, quod mulier ſua domi agit. Tertius vult gubernare mundum, et ſe macerat noctes et dies de Republica adminiſtranda, cum ipſe ſeipſum regere non poſſit; ſaria troppo longo ſi vellem ceterorum inepta ſtudia, quæ tamen hodiè magni fiuntur, narrare, ſed tacebo, ne ego etiam

cum ipſis inepte ſtulteſcam. Ritornabo ad rem. Veſtra Serenitas novit iſtum mundum et alterum, illa confeſſabit quod mea opinio eſt veriſſima, ad iſtum finem ego ſemper tiravi, et alios incitavi, ut Veſtra Serenitas vidit antehac ex meis rithmorum rithmis, et videbit ex iſto meo Theſauro proverbiorum, ſententiarum mirabilium, quæ paucis continent multa, et aperiunt lectori oculos, non tantum in rebus parvis, ſed etiam maximis. Iſtud opus Serenitati Veſtræ dedico humiliter, tanquam Principi in tota Europa ſenza pari, in quo doctrina profundiſſima, ars militaris vera et corteſia et humanitas incredibilis habitant, et ſuum nidum fecerunt omnes virtutes: ſi duos vel tres Principes Mauritios tales haberemus, fareſſimo la figa al grant Turco, et aliis qui ſunt pejores Turcis. Veſtra Serenitas accipiat more ſolito, fronte aperta et alegra, queſta

mia opera, et maneat meus clementiſſimus patronus, ut ego reſtabo in æternum, ſe pur vivero tanto,

Sereniſſimæ Serenitati Veſtræ Humiliſſimus, ma affectionatiſſimus ſervitor,

IL BERGAMASCO.

Les 70 feuillets qui compoſent ce volume, ſont ſans pagination, mais ont des réclames. Les proverbes ſont diſtribués par ordre alphabétique, et la traduction latine eſt ſouvent fort inexacte.

Afin que la lecteur puiſſe juger de cette collection d'axiomes, nous en préſenterons quelques uns, pris dans le corps de l'ouvrage.

AMOR di meretrice, e vin di fiaſco
La matina bono e la ſera guaſto.

Amor meretricis et vinum fiaſchi
In mane eſt bonus, et in ſero guaſti.

Al tempo de la ſpiga la ſtar la moglie.
Ad tempus frumenti noli tangere uxorem.

Aſino ponzito, biſogna che trotti.
Aſinus punctatus, oportet quod trottet.

Cagna frezoſa fa li cagnoli ciechi.
Canis nimis properans facit catulos cæcos.

Cavar il core dale brage.
Extrahere cor extra bragas.

E le inamorato come un gatto.
Eſt amaroſus ut felis.

I fatti ſono maſchi, le parole ſono femine.
Facta ſunt maſculi, et verba ſunt fœminæ.

Il mio molino maſina il tuo frumento.
Meum molendinum molit tuum frumentum.

La moglie del Zatta pigliava le moſche con le chiappe del culo.
Uxor Zattæ capiebat muſcas natibus.

La femina non e tanto malada che non poſſe tener la ſchena a baſſo.
Fœmina nunquam adeo ægrotat, ut non poſſit jacere ſuper dorſum.

Le femine ſono come le peccore, chi ſi laſſa manezar la lana.
Fœminæ ſunt ſicut oves quæ permittunt ut tangatur eis lana.

Menar le mane baſſe.
Ludere manu inferius.

Ove ſonno femine e occe, non vi ſonno parolle puoce.
Ubi ſunt mulieres et anſeres, ibi non ſunt pauca verba.

Perche le donne hanno piu apiacer che li huomini?
Perche la feſta ſi fa in caſa loro, e li reſta le reliquie.
Quare mulieres habent plus delectationis, quam viri?
Quia feſtum fit domi ſuæ, et manent reliquiæ.

Rimaner con la coda nel uſcio.
Remanere cum cauda intra portam.

Tanto ſcrizzo che lo infilzzo.
Tamdiu luſit, donec ſe infilzavit.

Tira piu un pelo de donna, che cento para di buovi.
Plus trahit unus pilus puellæ, quam centum jugum boum.

Veni qua che ti inſegnaro, qual meſe choua li gatti.
Veni huc, docebo te, quo menſe impregnantur feles.

Va bene, quando la carne creſſe ne la pignata.
Vadit bene, cum caro creſcit in olla.

Les *Documenta utiliſſima*, annoncés dans le titre, ſe compoſent non de proverbes proprement dits, mais de ſentences morales ſur les règles qu'il convient de ſuivre dans la vie, ſi l'on veut ne pas s'écarter de la bonne voie. Ces ſentences rempliſſent ſept feuillets, et ne ſont guère que des lieux communs. Elles ſont d'un caractère beaucoup plus grave que les proverbes qui précèdent.

TROISIÈME SECTION.

Tifi Odassi.

N crut longtemps que le plus ancien poème macaronique était celui du Padouan Tifi degli Odaſſi. La première édition était ſans date, mais elle préſentait tous les caractères d'une impreſſion de la fin du quinzième ſiècle. En 1843 P. A. Toſi publia à Milan une notice ſur un poète macaronique, Baſſanus de Mantoue, qui devait avoir écrit avant 1499, car à cette époque l'auteur avait ceſſé de vivre, dit Charles Brunet, dans ſon édition des poéſies françaiſes d'*Alione*. De là ſurgiſſait la queſtion

de ſavoir ſi le poète Mantouan n'était pas antérieur au poète de Padoue.

Dans mon premier *Macaronéana*, j'ai donné tous les détails bibliographiques à ma connaiſſance, ſur ces deux auteurs ; mais n'ayant jamais pu me procurer un exemplaire de la rariſſime macaronée de Tifi Odaſſi, je dus me contenter d'en préſenter au lecteur les vingt premiers vers.

Depuis, je publiai un texte complet, mais d'après une copie manuſcrite fautive et dans laquelle il manquait même plus d'un vers. M. Turner ayant bien voulu mettre à ma diſpoſition un exemplaire différent de tous ceux que Brunet a décrits, qui paraît inconnu aux bibliographes, de format petit in 8°, de 12 feuillets de 29 lignes à la page, ſans titre, pagination, réclames, ni ponctuation régulière, et ſans date, mais probablement de 1500 environ, je me ſuis empreſſé de reproduire ce poème, dont les douze

feuillets avaient couté 15 guinées, ou 382 francs, à ſon propriétaire actuel, à la vente de la collection Libri, à Londres, en Juillet 1862.

La famille *Degli Odaſſi* était noble, et *Tifi* eut un frère du nom de *Lodovico*, qui mourut en 1510, conſeiller du Duc d'Urbain, et qui nous a auſſi laiſſé quelques unes de ſes œuvres.

Est auctor tiphis: leonicus atque parenzus.
Flora leonicum: retinet phroſina tiphetum:
Sed magne communis ſtentat fornara parenzum
Omnes auctores rufiani ſive poete.
Fortunam miſeram et caſum riſibile certe
Et macharones ſcura perſone ficatos
Paratamque cenam zaffis magnantibus illam
Sepeque buffantem multa cum fame cuſinum
Et perſam cucham: gladium: platinamque mi giolum
Quos inſpiritam caſam portavimus ipſi
Et bertapagiam cornuti in forma diabli

Et nimio riſu bis terque quaterque cacantem
Et fugientem multo tremore cuſinum
Et negromantem portans candela de ſevo
Cum gropis: ſpagum: carbonem: zeſſumque bianchum
Implentemque domum cum ſignis atque figuris
Sepeque dicentem: nihil timete ſodales
Carceribus tandem cunctos ſine cena menatos
Incipimus noſtre veniant modo ſepe putane.
O putanarum putaniſſima: vacha vacharum
O potifarum potiſſima pota potaza
Quantum nunquam potui ſaciam catare futendi
Tu Phroſina mihi faveas mea ſola voluptas
Nulla mihi poterit melius ſuccurere muſa
Nullus Apollo magis: quam tu pulcherrima. non ſi
Bellorophonteum tota cum pelle caballum
Magnaſſem aut montem omnemque helicodinis umbram
Si modo hypocritos fratres chierigaſque futentes
Paululum donec compono carmina linquens
Non dico ſemper nihil eſt impoſſibile magis
Tu tamen interea ſive es mea ſive fratorum
Cognoſces in me quantum tua numina poſſunt
Queque tua veniunt ſtilantia carmina pota
Tuque leonico facilem concede potifam
Flora tuo haud aliter poſſet componere verſum
Tu quoque domicio faveas fornara parenzo
Atque tuis manibus factam plenamque fenochis
Ad te cum veniet caldam donato fugazam
Aſpices lector priſciani vulnera mille

Gramatichamque novam quam nos docuere putane
Et verſus quos nos fecimus poſt cena cantando
Pro muſis vocat vatem aliquando putanas
At nunc incipimus aures adhibere benignas.

§ *De cuſino ſpiziario.*

Eſt unus in Padua notus ſpeciale cuſinus
In macharonea princeps bonus atque magiſter
Diſcalcis pedibus propter magnare polentam
Per fangum et nives caminare atque pedeſter
Hic ubi de vino faciunt merchata vilani
Cum ſan hieronymo retinet ſignale botegam
Non eſt in toto quiſquam poltronior orbe
Sanguine fachinus perjurus atque boſarus
De zucharo jurat factos de melle ſyrupos
De putheo toltam aquam jurat eſſe roſatam
Et quicquid vendit nihil eſt mihi credite bonum.
Hic negromantem ſe cogitat eſſe mazuchus
Qui libicochum farfarelum et dragignazum
Et grafricanem calcabrinum et rubicantem
Et malebrancham dominum regemque decenne
Ad libitum quodcunque ſuum facit per forza venire
Carminibus verbis ſignis ſtraneiſque parolis
Quid dico parvos tremat luciferus ubique
Si murmurantem ſentit de nocte cuſinum
Eſt domus ethereum tangens cum cupis olimpum

In qua ni fallor adam habitavit et eva
Cum cameris ſcuris et muros de muffa colantes
Illic non poſſent muros habitare rodentes
Hic ſe recipiunt ſtrachi de nocte diabli
Rumores faciunt faciunt tremare paretes
Hic reſonant urli tremantur de ſera vicini
Et cum aqua ſancta bagnant orlando feneſtras
Quondam per forza fuit hec donata thomeo
Quam nunquam potuit ſimul affitare de bando
Hanc neque ſachini, neque volunt habitare putanæ,
Hic utilitatem caſe damnumque perenne
Conſiderans: adiit multa cum prece cuſinum
Atque his orando verbis menavit in illam.
O negromantorum princeps metuende cuſinæ
Armigerorum juvenum fortiſſime ſolus.
Tu ſolus fortem facis tremare guiotum
Tu ſpaſematum faceres fugire renaldum
Obſcura centum ſbregas de nocte corazas
Et cadenazos manibus mirabile frangis
O miſeris quos tu tenebris andando cataſti
Te metuunt omnes metuit ſuper omnia pluto
Et quo tu vadis fugiunt ubicunque diabli
Mortales dextra metuunt tua verba demones
Verba quibus facis aſinum venire tomaſum
Qui tibi promiſſam voluit robare novizam
Qui nunc ſtampatos libros compratque revendit
E caſula veniens doctor magnuſque mazuchus
Quibus per totam vadis inviſibilis urbem

Et ſermonetam medicum per forza feciſti
Invitumque tua ſemper praticare botega
Sed magnum oceanum totum qui circuit orbem
In parvo potius poſſem fichare botazo
Quam minimam partem laudum numerare tuarum;
Denique cum forti potes omnia facere dextra
Nec minus indoctis potes cuſine parolis
Quibus ſi ſpiritus noſtra de caſa cazabis
Qui me non laſſant illam affitare libenter
Me tibi promitto ſervum fidemque fameium
At nunc roſtitam in cenam parabimus ocham
Anſeris ad nomen inflata eſt gula cuſini
Et venit addentes magno furore palatus
Tunc ſic reſpondit veniam quocumque monabis
Si modo promiſſam ocham parechiabis a cena
Hanc tamen implebis aleo lardove cepola
Si martinengi antiquus poſtulat uſus
Roſtitamque volo graſſo per ſchina colante
Provideant alii panem vinumque bianchum,
Nil ego portabo ſatis eſt cazare demones.
Tunc diſborſavit multum jurando thomeus
Quantum ſufficiat ocham comprare meiore
Cuſinus juſſis grilabat ubique dinaris
Et ſocios omnes ſic inſignare comenzat
Vos qui venitis cuncti ne perdite miſſam
Et multum orate chriſtum ſanctamque mariam
In medio credi vos dicite ſalve regina,

Cum dicit introibo vos terque quaterque ſignate,
Ad finem miſſe oculis guardare la terra
Audeat et nemo retro convertere viſtam,
Et nemo veniat niſi ſit confeſſus in anno.
Hec vos ſervando nulla venite paura
Aut in profundum herebi ſcurique baratri
Aut vos in ſpagnam portabunt mille diabli,
Tunc vos cuſine nihil clamare juvabit
Omnes promittunt monitus ſervare tremendos
Mercurio fuerat lux illa ſacrata ſed ille
Ad ſtrigarim zobiam ſpectaverat aptam
Illa ēt nocte conjunx cavalcabat herodis
Et ſe cum ſtrige ſecum caminat et orchus
Hanc expectavit tamen ocha tirante la gola
Sed prius in cupis noctem conſumpſerat omnem
Guardabat celum ſtellas ſtraniumque boetem
Et parvam urſam et magnam earumque ſequentem
Et curvas falces polum chiochamque coantem
E cupis veniens clamabat venit oryon
Eſt bonum ſignum magicis venerabile ſacris
O bonum aſtrologum non peſtes iſte futuras
Non mortes regum : non prelia maxima turchi
Nunciat in celo potuit cognoſcere nunquam
Quam ſolam dicunt bellum manazare cometam
Innumeraſque fore rapas compoſta futuras
Porcorum ad numerum : nullam dicit iſte boſiam
Quod baldonacios illo magnabimus anno
Qui ēt docuit caram de nocte maſſaram

Noſcere lunarem curſum ſoliſque viazum
Temporibus certis facit bolire lavezum
Temporibus certis facit de cena faſolos
Quid moror his verbis : non eſt utilior alter
Non niſi per gula celum cognoſcit et aſtra
Ad curſum lune magnat : cacat : futitque
Interea tiphis cupiens ſoiare cuſinum
Si vultis iſtum parvum cognoſcere tiphim
Conjunx Phroſine nunquam ſaciata futiri,
Hanc futit tiphis tanquam regina de franza
Nec ſolus tiphis : futuunt quicumque fachini
Precipue fratres cocholis calcagna batentes.

§ *De Bertapalia.*

Hic bertapaiam tota cercabat in urbe
Inter bordelos inter cinquanta putanas,
Frapantem multum jurantem corpora chriſti
Ridentem multum buſonizantemque catavit
Hic eſt joſtrator frapator magnuſque fututor
Et putanarum gubernator maximus atque
Eximius vates zoielerius et ſpadacinus
Qui niſi in fallum nunquam ſcit dicere verum
Non niſi per forza veritas de dente veniret
Videres potius telum caſcare rotundum
Precipiteſque deos martem veneremque putanam,
Et pocius viòlas nivem florere per albam
Flumina reſtari montes caminare veloces
Phroſinamque meam pocius venire pudicam,
Quam bertapiam veram parlare parolam.

Quicquid enim dicit credat quicumque boſiam
In centum verbis dicit mendacia centum
Nititur interdum verum proferre : ſed illi
Uſus jam pridem et mendax natura repugnat
Quod ſi mendacem querit sforzare naturam
Infelix toto caſcat de corpore ſudor
Et pariter ſocios : pariterque aſoiat amicos
Et nunquam rendit quicquid dedere ſodales
Omen impreſtatum poteris jurare donatum
Quid dicam quante veniunt à paua putane
Omnes cum ſogiis : cum frapis atque minacis
Aut futit : aut cunctas vadit futiſſe digando
Et principales gaudet divinare pauanas
Sed tantum marzas poteſt futire vacazas
Semper habet taſcam cum muſchis atque zibetis
Cum paucis ſoldis cum litteris atque ſonetis
Quas ſibi quotidie dicit mandare moroſas
Has etiam legit per forza ſodalibus omnes
Aut male compoſtos opus eſt audire ſonetos
Atque omnes digitos magis circundat anellis
De ramo factis paulumque in cima doratis
Et vitros pictos finos jurat eſſe zaphiros
Omnibus hos monſtrat : nullam gerit iſte manezam
Nil ſtimat ſolem : nil ſtimat frigora ſemper
Extra biſcapam digitis oſtentat anellos
Precipue tamen cum vadit duniare de feſta
Sed ſi forte tirat cazus catare putanas
Cogitur atque illas cum centummilia frapis
Cum centum ſogiis ſanctos jurare per omnes
Interdum paſſat : manicat promittit ad illas

Illis centuras traverſas ſcarpe zopellos
Dat nihil ille tamen : potius mihi crede robaret
Sed bonis verbis in lungum menat azanze
Hec ſunt quas dicit literas mandare moroſas
Cum robata ſibi ſua cum promiſſa domandant.
Eſt etiam aſtrologus tanquam ſpeciale cuſinus
Quid didiciſſet dicit celum guardando vel aſtra
Utile nil aquam vino miſſiare fumanti
Eſt herbolatus ciroicus et cavadentes
Eſt negromantes factis cum cera figuris
Et cum guſelis in panza in corde ficatis
Martellum facit cunctis venire putanas
Eſt autem armatus ſcuta de nocte timendus
Hic unus facit fortem dubitare guiotum
Sed mage conzatas valet magnare laſagnas
Eſt etiam medicus facit guarire podagras
Calzantiſque facit ſubito fugire bugazas
Et venientes facit morire panochias
Cazorum amazat parva cum pulve carollos
Et parvas tetas facit venire tetazas,
Et parvas potas facit venire potazas
Facit opilatos ſubito morire da fame
Et burchieleſcos facit ſine fine ſonetos
Atque cecolotum fama eſt robare ſepultum
Ille tamen jurat propria componere teſta
Quod quidem credo : vatem ſua verba ſomegiant
Sepeque joſtravit ſemel in platea verone
Aqua ni falor magnum portavit honorem
Nam ſlongaſſe ferunt illum joſtrando plateam
Armatumque hominem totum ſub terra ficavit

Eſt etiam padue celebris buffonus in urbe
Eſt etiam matus fantaſticus atque bizarus,
Si vultis etiam melius cognoſcere dicam
Illum non puduit circum portare rialtum
Tum cum culmus erat et gentibus undique plenus
In capite zucam turba ſine fine ridente
Cridabant pueri ſcorzas butando meloni
Ecce bertapagiam ! nihil tamen ille curabat.
Multaque pretereo magno digniſſima libro
Que neque centeni poſſent numerare poete
Hunc poſtquam tiphis multo ſudore catavit
Cum canciano ſuo forti de nocte ſodali.

§ *De Canziano pictore.*

Huic etiam laudes opus eſt nunc dicere dignas
In ſignoria pictor tenet ille platea
De lancis plenam bardis targone botegam
Pro capis retinet ſtranio colore ſcudelas
Et malefactos multa cum pulve penellos,
Facit pro melius banchos de villa novicis
Interdum crenzas facit de zalo ſuperbas
Deſiderat multum potuit: ſed dicere nunquam
Pingere baſtonos pingit de mazo rectori
Quod ſi aliud pingit guaſtat ſimul atque ſpegazat
Et comandatus opus eſt litigare palazo
Omnia patronis tandem pagare neceſſe eſt
Quod ſi forte aliquem voluit dipingere gallum
Quicumque aſpiciat poterit jurare cicognam

Depinxitque ſemel canes in caza curentes
Omnes credebant natantes in equore luzos.
Sive hominem pingit poteris tu credere lignum
In quo ſartores ponunt ſine capite veſtes
Seu nudos facit multo ſudore putinos
Tu caput a culo poteris dignoſcere nunquam
Sive facit gremio chriſtum retinere mariam
Non licet a filio ſanctam dignoſcere matrem;
Pro gradelinis depingit ſepe galinas
Et pro galinis depingit ſepe caballos;
Blaſphemat jurat culpam dicit eſſe penelli
Quos ſpazaturas poteris jurare de bruſcho
Tam bene depingit pictorum peſſimus iſte
Nec tamen inferior ſe cogitat eſſe belino
Gioſtravitque ſemel: nullum tamen ille tocavit
Omnes tacebant ſolo cigante figliolo
Quam habuit lanzam illam portavit a caſa
Eſt homo grandus groſſus ſimul atque politus
De feſta nunquam ſe cogitat eſſe depentor
Duniat ille quidem ſemper: futitque rarenter
Seque papagatum viridem veſtivit ut illum
Diſceret et poſſet aliquando pingere ocellum
Quod niſi feciſſet multum ſtentando zoetam
Pro papagato mihi crede feciſſet et ocham
His dictis noſtram tandem tornemus a caſam.

§ *De paulo guloſo.*

Iſtis tiphetus poſtquam ſua verba narravit
Promittunt ambo multum jurando venire
Tunc parvus Tiphis caro comitante thomeo

Gulofum efcabant ocham monftrando cufinum
Ille tamen fuerat multum venire paratus
Ille die annus apparuit effe cufino
Non minus eft paulo gulofior ifte cufinus
De quo nunc paulo dicemus multa lecardo
Zodiacum phebus quafi trapafaverat omnem
Ceperat et nigrum paulatim intrare ponentem
Cum ftrachi tendunt cafas habitare paiales
Verfati terram multo fudore vilani
Crefcere cum vident umbras de monte maiore
Atque domum cazant vachas porcofque bubulci
Et nox ftellatum monftrabat gentibus axem
Cum paulus ardens ocham videre paratam
Jam iam tempus erat dicebat fepe cenandi
Quam vos compraftis ocham mihi credite non eft
Ut expectemus propter portare fameios
Ipfe ego portabo quo non me gula ficaret
Collegii doctor rubeum portando capuzum.
Dixit et abreptam multo furore ficavit
Subter mantellum: qui nunc eft fructus et unctus
Accelerans cafam graffu fpefegante cufini
Sic illum doctus avifaverat ante cufinus
Ad puntum lune illam roftire volendo
At nunc incipio laudes defcribere pauli
Quarum me numerus terret facitque tremare,
Clamatum poffem phebum ftrachare mufafque,
Incipiam tamen et dicam que dicere poffum:
Hic paulus quo non vivit gulofior alter

E vicentina genitus infamia terra
Eſt juvenis parvus albis riziſque capillis
Quos coperit madidum ſemper ſudore biretum
Frons brevis et ſubte ſplendeſcunt lumina gate
Pendet et ad bucham multo rubore naſochium
Sunt dentes nigri propter magnare fruati
Et labros retinet ſemper de graſſo colantes
Intraret bucham magnus caſtronus apertam
Et ſemper lucet mentus cum barba de graſſo
Semper habet nigrum multo ſudore colarum.
Hunc etiam ad habitum poteris cognoſcere lector
Martellum portat quo non ſtat graſior alter
Hoc in ſardellas nigrum gerit et caviarum
Piſcibus hunc friſchis hunc implet piſce ſalato
Nullum carnerium: nullum fruat iſte ſachetum
Omnia mantello portantur condita fruſto
Hic coperit veſtem nullo licore carentem
Hunc propter graſſum poteris inrare curamen:
Non illic maculas poteris fichare novellas
Sunt totidem vechie quot ſunt et undique pilli
Illum non poſſent centum lavare liſſie
Nec pater oceanus nec milia flumina mundi.
Quid dico zanzas totus eſt mihi credite graſſus
Verzarum poſſet centum conzare lavezos
Nec tamen tantis minimam deperdere machiam
Quid tandem moror domino eſt digniſſima veſtis
Semper habet calzas ſtringis ſtringata duobus
Cum centum gropis nullo pendente fereto,

Semper ſtrazatas multoque ſudore puzantes
Cum bolzachinis pōta et calcagno foratis
Nunquam ſcapinat ſemper tacone repezat
Portat centuram cum centummilia gropis
Centum impignavit factum de peltre doratum
Propter ſchinalem propter comprare moronam.
Nunc ego virtutes et mores cantabo guloſos
Zuchator balle nulla ſtrachabilis arte
Semper ſchizarolos parlat ſimul atque balonos
Hoc facit propter citius padire magnatum
Sepius ut poſſit lecum fovere palatum
Quid dicam quotiens vadit oſelare zoeta
Milia viginti q̃ jam pigando caminat,
Nil terrent illum ſpine ſilveque foſſata
Semper habet ſecum rizagium ſpala peſantem
Si forte aſpiceret piſcem ſaltare piſina
Et zarabotanam et plenum balote ſachetum
In ſpala portat plenis de viſcho bachetis
Quas ſuper reſidet volucrum buffona zoeta
Pendet a ſiniſtris per non morire da fame
Cum pane carmerius et cum braſola de porco
Quam vigilando multum de nocte robavit
Minima quid dicam: cum jam maiora ſuperſint,
Unicus hic omnes ſuperat de mundo lecones
Ad mundum tantam propter magnare creatus
Gutturis exemplum vaſteque voraginis archa
Ipſe poteſt dici meritoque vocatur ubique
Leconum doctor et maxima gula gularum
Et quid non faceret propter ſatiare la gulam
Si ſatiare gulam poſſet ventremque voracem

Sed mage poſſibile eſt nives ardere bianchas
Quam vincentinum paulum ſatiare doctorem
Qui nunc in venetas cupit caminare paludes
Nam jam ſtrachavit cunctos in pava pavanos
Faſtidioque venit ſtuvariis atque tabernis
Semper da cena ſemper diſnare domandat
Semper da papis illum parlare catabis
Semper cum coquis illum practicare videbis
Semper habet gulam propter magnare paratam
Semper habet dentes multa de fame batentes
Semper habet cordi macharonos et cavigiarum
Semper ſardellas et lucanicam de porco buellum
Semper in canevis animum tenet atque lavezis
Semper habet cordi coquinas atque tabernas
Semper fornaros: ſemper cum carne becaros
Sed macharonos ſuper omnia ſepe domandat.
Qui ſi porphirea foret ingens concha papalis
Plena macharonis ſmalzo ſuperante ſalatum
Que centum poſſent lavellum eſſe caballis
Cum qua romanam turbam ſaciaverat omnem
Papa polus cupiens famam laſare guloſis
Illa ſcudelinus videretur minimus eſſe
Tantus appetitus tam vorax gula gulaza
Quid dicam mores qn̄ ſlovignat et implet
Buchas gingivas dentes cum gula palatum
Atque cibum ponit manibus in bucha duabus
Labra colant graſſo et reſonant ſtridore maſſelle
Tanquam molinus dentes ſpeſegare videbis
Illum ad menſam nunquam parlare videbis
Nec paſſegiantem ſemel guardare maſſaram

Semper habet pleno ſua lumina affixa taiero
Si poſſet vellet pariter cum carne taierum
Tanta eſt eluvies uno magnare lechone
Nil ſaciant illum ſeptem decemque meneſtre
Omnia confundit vinum panem maneſtra ſalatam,
Frataias piſces uno ficat ore bochone
Et dolet et queritur parvam habere buchetam
Quod ficare nequit quantum ſua gula domandat
Solicitus ergo ficat atque ficando reficat
Aſpiciens naſum mentum cum labra maſellas
Tamquam lambicus ſemper collando de graſſo
Nec ſorbire curat propter non perdere tempus.
Aſpice mantellum et veſtem de graſſo lucentem
Et cum calderas vacaverat atque lavezos
Et cum ſcudellas lavaverat atque taieros
Sunat fergugias pariterque cachare caminat
Perdere fergugias magnum dicit eſſe peccatum.
Quid dicam quociens illum dormire putamus
Surgit affamatus et media de nocte cuſinat
Si modo perſutum potuit robare ſalutum
Cetera ſi deſunt ſupas facit atque migiolum
Spernit et in magno ſupas facit ille catino
Quam cum magnavit aliam facit atque reponit
In bancho lecti propter magnare matinam
Quid dicam quociens mantellum veſta capuzum
Impegnat rabiem propter ſaciare palati
Nec tamen ſaciat : magnans magnare requirit
Quanto magis magnat tanto magis iſte fameſcit
Studet avicenam propter padire de boto

Ut citius poſſit vacuam impire la panzam
Et ſi de toto venirent orbe guloſi
Quod ſunt preteriti, quot ſunt quantique futuri
Et ſecum rapide facerent diſcrimina gule
Solus avanzaret cunctos pauluſque ſoletus
Ultimus a menſa graſſos lecando tagieros
Surget affamatus et adhuc magnare paratus
Non poſſunt tantum coqui roſtire famegi
Nec tantum ad menſam greſſu portare volanti
Quantum ſlovigant quantum magnando decipat
Pars cadit in veſtam: pars maxima gula ficatur
Pars ficat in manicam propter magnare ſecretus
Hec ego non ſolus vidi ſoluſque notavi
Viderunt omnes juvenes vechique pavani
Et quocunque vadit cuncti ſibillatur in urbe.
Ad vos nunc veniet veneti parechiate farinam
Sed tercentene preſte celereſque maſſare
Omnes aregata facerent ſi nocte diuque
Vix macharonos quantum magnaverit ipſe
Solus ſoletus poterunt gratacaxa tirare
Sic macharoneus doctor vocatur ubique
Collegii doctor doctus gratare ſalatum
Et macharonos doctus gratacaxa tirare
Quando ſunt cocti multum cognoſcere doctus
Precipue nigri fundum tocando lavezi
Doctus et ad naſum freſcum cognoſcere ſmalzum
Doctus et ad naſum bene coctum cognoſcere roſtum
Et bene conzatas doctus cognoſcere tripas

Et macharonos ſuper omnia facere doctus.
Non poſſunt aliquid circum roſtire vicini
Quod non ad rubei naſi cognoſcat odorem
Si manet in villa naſum quoque ſlongat a pava
Cognoſcit ſubito quid facit a cena cuſinus
Et ſimias guſtu canes avanzat odore
Dum dico canes opus eſt intendere brachos
Hec eſt doctoris celeberrimi vita lecardi
Cetera cantabo alio maiora librazo
Hic poſtquam caxam tetigit ſpeciale cuſini
Verberat ad portam aperi cridando maſſara
At ocha viſa paulum quievere rumores
Hanc etiam merito poteris chiamare lecardam
Qui pote cum magnis ſemper magnando lechonis
Aſcendunt ſcalam reſeratur porta cuſine
Accipit a lecto paiam maſſara ſimulque
Ignibus imponit ſolo ſupiante faſſinam.
Interea paulus colum tiravarat oche
Nec mora ſufflando multa cum preſſa pelabat
Intus et accenſum flammam voluitque menatque
Hoc faciens propter pillos bruſare minutos
Dum facit hec paulus alio cantone maſſara
Impaſtat lardum aleum ſimul atque cepolam
Unguibus a paulus ſlargans foramina culi
Non potuit dantem cultellum aſpectare maſſaram
Tunc implet illi largum paſtumine ventrem
Nec procul hinc fuerat propter cuſire maſſara
In manibus filum retinebat atque guſellam

Hec dum ſcribebam venit vergogna mihique
Improviſa fecit rubeum venire viſazum
De tali nundum quidquam parlaſſe maſſara
Hoc pudet exclamat ſed hec tranſgreſſio non eſt
Facta mea culpa juſſit vergogna poete.

§ *De maſſara cuſini ſpiziari.*

At nunc incipio laudes cantare maſſare
Poſt tamen ad paulum memor tornabo lecardum
Corpore qua parvam ſed magnam dico putanam
A caput incipiens nigros habet illa capillos
Lendinibus plenos ſemper ſudore covertos
Et ſcarpellatos habet omni tempore ocellos
Inque oculorum gemino cantone puinas
In viſo poteris porros plantare puzanti
Nam ſemel in toto viſum ſibi lavat in anno
Plenaque formaio retinet dentalia ſemper
Semper ab utraque pendet et nare mocinus
Et bucha veniens puzat ſine fine fiatus
Fratorum malles merdam naſare novellam
Inque ſinu patent gemine de pelle tetaze
Quarumque minor eſſe poterit tocare bilichum
Illis bagnatam ſugat de nocte potazam,
Illis fotuti cazum ſugat atque cuſini
Illis ſcalognas: illis ſicat illa cepolas
Interdum panis medium pezumque recondit
Atque manus monſtrat ſemper colare carognam

Et nigras ungues quāles lancroia tenebat
Pectora puzanti ſemper ſudore repleta
Et ventrem magnum plenum de merda barilem
Cum centum creſpis tanquam dalmatica veſtis
Qui camiſotus veneta vocatur in urbe
In mediis gambis apud foramina culi
Quem tu magnificum poteris jurare buſazum
Ingens apparet variiſque meatibus antrum
Extraque pendenti rubei marzique figati
Nomine quo proprio vocatur ubique potaza
Et circumcircà ſive longique pillaci
Dicite vos nimphe totumque cernitis orbem
Quæ ſubter terram facitis ubicumque viazos
Tu quoque ſpeloncas intrans neptune per omnes
Illi ego quam ſimilem poſſum conferre cavernam
Illic cum velis poſſent natare galie
Illic continue cimices fecere viarum.
Hic gambarelli pulices habitantque peochi
Et quas producit piatolas locus ille malignus
Non ſunt granceolis magnis mihi crede minores
Hic fetor innumerus : hic illa opacha mephitis
Exalat naſia multum fugienda fetorque ;
Multaque pretereo que ſi omnia dicere vellem
Poſſem de carta totam vacuare bataiam.
At cum purpureus venit dux ille ferare
Nec paneſellos nec tunc fruat iſta fazolos
Omnia percoſſas gambas pedeſque collantur
Sanguinis illius factum cum cruſta ruborem

Jam gambe et coſſe videntur gambara cocti
Semper habet ungues multa de ſanguine plenas
Cum quibus et cenam facit et diſinare cuſino.
Quid dicam quotiens inter diſinare futuntur
Cum quibus illa cazum: et cum quibus ille potifam
Tocarunt manibus: magnant taiantque meneſtrant
Dic mihi cui ſtomachos fecit natura meiores
Hanc tamen tota furit de nocte cuſinus
Hanc amat atque collit, iſtam baſiat atque zuratque
Et caſtam jurat: ſed cum manet ille botega
Et pillulas facit digito per palma menato
In porta expectat venientes undique cazos
Nec ſemel inventa eſt potam negaſſe petenti
Imo ſi juvenem videt paſſareque illa
Cogitat et credat magnum tenere cazonem
Hunc ſubito clamat quid tantas dico parolas
Hanc unam poteris ſimilem vocare phroſine
Hanc macharoni futuunt ſuper omnia cuncti.

§ *De Paulo guloſo predicto.*

Paulus naſochius doctus gratare ſalatum
Armiger hic de quo dicentur multa guiotus
Simon prociliis: benedictus: turaque zucha
Atque alii multi quos nunc numerare fatica eſt
Nec macharone maſſara gratiſſima ſecte eſt.
Stranius hanc etiam ſecte venerabile caput
Sepe futit de quo me cogit dicere tempus

Cantando ſtranium venit mihi voia cacandi
Quem quantum potero brevibus cantabo parolis
Stranius eſt nomen illi. eſt ſua maxima virtus
Semper affamatus ſemper magnare paratus.
Sunt multe ſcroffe circum ſua colla ficate
Cum ſunt deprehenſe ſubito eſt moriturus à fame
Ni portaretur furnus cum pane cavato
Ad paſtum magnat ſolus totumque boazum
Et macharonorum plenum cum ſmalzo cainum
Quales per gameos memini vidiſſe tinazos.
O quantum vini quantam bibit iſte vinazam
Hunc alium vere poteris chiamare calurum
Cum bocale bibit nullum fruat iſte miolum
In manica ſemper portat magnabile quicquam
Ad ſtringam ſemper poteris catare potazum
Sepe crudelem reprehendit ubique guiotum
Nil illum ſpate: nil illum prelia movent
Semper habet cordi caſeum: ferſura lavezum
Gradellas crenzas: vinum pignata ſofritum
Quid dicam quotiens vadit impignare capuzum
Et quotiens fruſtam propter magnare lacapam
Semper impignatum retinet de ſtate biretum.
Hic fidus eſt ſocius verus caruſque ſodalis
Compagnuſque bonus pauli doctore lecardi
Quis non hanc poterit ſectam clamare felicem
Hic ſunt armigeri magnatores atque lecones
Hic nigromans hec eſt larga maſſara potiffa
Sed nos pelatam tandem tornemus ad ocham

Quam predicta modo cusibat ubique massara
Reprehendens paulum lardum per forza ficantem
Ecce supervenit magno furore cusinus
Quid facitis pigri gulla tirante cigabat
Quem dixi vobis jam passat tempus et hora
Dixit et acceptam speto ficavit acuto
Festinat paulus focis imponere ligna
Sed brontolabat multum cusinus avarus
Volvitur hec circum lardum massara colabat
Menabat paulus spetum, terraque sedebat,
Mantellum retinens circum simul atque capuzum
Ne roderent illum mures gateque lecharde
Tirabat brasas spadam tenendo guiotus
Hic semper spadam tenet omni tempore secum
Hanc nunquam lassat spadam magnando cacando
Semper considerat semper grilando manezat
Seu dormire vadit subter cavazale locatur
In bancho lecti jacent cum scudo coraze
Cortellos centum secum sub pieta reponit
Non est in toto mundo crudilior alter
Nec mage sbisatus nec plus timendus in urbe.
Hic macharoneæ defensor maximus unus
Propter guiotum hec undique secta timetur
Cum de nocte vadit precingitur undique ferro
Quid dico? ferrum totum se facit azalem
Tot simul et tantis armis superingerit arma
Ut tercenteni nequeant numerare poete
Carnibus imponit factam de ferro camissam

Longam ne poſſet quiſquam ferrire coiones
Tunc ſuper imponit factum de maia zuponem
Et ſupra zachum magnam ſuper atque corazam
Quam paladinum jurat portaſſe daneſem
Non eſt curta nimis tocat mihi crede cave-
chias
Ferratas brachas circum culamina ponit
Gambieraſque ponit tanquam caminaret a
ioſtra
Magnos brazales : ſpalazos atque maiores
Induit et groſſam ficat cervice celatam
Feratam et faciem tanquam carnevale bautam
Et gorzarinam fino circondat azale
Ne guſtaretur ſolitum macharonibus iter
Tunc tollit guantos quos non ſchiopeta paſſaret
Armatum totum maſizum et undique ferrum
Se facit atque oculi apparent in corpore ſoli
Illis feratos etiam imponit ochiales
Hec ſunt ſadati munimina corporis arma
Tunc targa ingentem factam de ligno figari
Cui centum piaſtras fecit fichare dazale
Accipit a tergo, fundum paret illa tinazi
Hanc vix vigenti poſſent levare fachini
Tunc ſtanbuchinam multo labore tiratam
Se ponit a retro : eſt totus ferreus archus
Ligneus eſt trunchus quem vocat turba telerum
Corda eſt pugienſis de nervo facta caballi
Nec procul hinc pendet centum pharetra ſa-
gittis
Pendet : et a dextris plenum balote ſachettum
Sunt centum numero pars eſt grandeſa peponis

Quas hic ſi ſolito torquet furore guiotus
Tu bombardellas poteris penſare ruentes
Tum rapit e bancho nigram magnamque guai-
nam
Cortellis plenam proprio pariete probatis
Ponit et in ſchina januenſem protinus enſem
In mediis gambis vadit pugnale batendo
Ponit a ſiniſtris ſpatam magnam lucidamque
taiantem
Quam durindane poteris penſare ſororem
Quam vix tringinta poſſent de terra levare
Hanc tamen jurat nihil peſare guiotus
Cuſtodes iſta facit de nocte fugire
Amazat gentes, facit tremare pilaſtros
Nil ſtimat martem : pejus ſtimaret achillem
Sanſonem : orlandum faceret morire paura
Tanto vadit ſtrepitu : tanto furore caminat
Sub pedibus tremat caminantem terra guiotum
A dextris anulum retinet zupone cuſitum
In quo bicipitem portat cum ſcudo menaram
Et dardos geminos portat per trare ſiniſtra
Ronchonum in dextra portat bologna creatum
Ingentem horrendum magnum longumque
patentem
Illum quis fecit magnus fuit ille magiſter
Aſt ubi tam groſſum robur longumque catavit
Aut hunc catatum que nam monara taiavit
Intro procul dubio poſſet componere caſa
In qua ſub celo ſtrachus requieſceret atlas
Milia viginti fertur circundare brazos.
Quid dico ferrum factamque in acumine
pontam

Cum quas frantumat ſaxos et undique montes
Caſtelles, rochas, caſas, urbiſque pilaſtros
Cum qua pendentem poſſet dividere terram
Sed timet antipodis alium eſſe forte guiotum.
Non poſſent illum centum portare caballi:
Argana non centum: non poſſent mille boazi
At tamen in manibus paret feſtuca guioti
Et quis non talem timeat de nocte guiotum
Centum campanas: tercentum milia trumbas:
Centum ferſuras: centum reſonare bacinos
Jurabis: quotiens vadit de nocte guiotus
Tanto vadit ſtrepitu: tanto furore caminat
Sub pedibus tremat caminantem terra guiotum
Audit et in celo reſonantem jupiter ipſe
Credit: et in celum fortes venire gigantes
Appaſſatque omnes firmo munimine portas
Et brotem et ſteropem et nudum membra piragmon
Vulcanumque facit nigra ſudare fuſina.

FINIS.

Quelque défectueuſes que ſoient la ponctuation, et même parfois l'ortographe dans les vers qui précèdent, j'ai voulu reproduire exactement l'exemplaire que j'ai ſous les yeux.

QUATRIÈME SECTION.

GUARINO CAPELLA.

C'EST la première fois que ſont publiés des extraits ſuivis de ce poème dont il n'y a guère que le titre de connu et le nom de l'auteur, encore celui-ci eſt-il écrit de trois ou quatre façons différentes. C'eſt tour à tour *Capellus*, *Capelli*, *Capello* et *Capella*, auquel Brunet et quelques autres bibliographes ajoutent le mot *Sarſinatis* qui ſe trouve dans le titre de ſa macaronée, et qui déſigne le lieu de ſa naiſſance.

Sarſina eſt une ville de l'Italie centrale dans les ci-devants États

Pontificaux, Légation de Forli, ſur la frontière de Toſcane. C'était autrefois un évêché.

L'épître dédicatoire en proſe, de Capella, à ſon grand ami Mariotti, eſt curieuſe par les détails familiers qu'elle nous fournit ſur l'auteur et ſur la publication de ſon poème. Ils pourront peut-être ſervir à trouver quelques renſeignements ſur un écrivain ſi peu connu, et qui doit avoir publié autre choſe que cette facétie.

La Macaronée de Capella eſt tellement rare qu'aucun des écrivains qui ſe ſont occupés de ce genre de littérature, n'ont pû en citer des paſſages. C'eſt encore une fois grâce à l'extrême obligeance de M. Turner, que je ſuis à même de préſenter aux lecteurs, non le poème entier, il eſt trop long pour le réimprimer ici,* mais

* Il ſe compoſe de ſix livres ou chants, formant 52 pages de 32 lignes à la page, dans l'édition d'Arimini, de 1526.

l'introduction en prose, les arguments de chaque chant et quelques extraits qui serviront à faire connaître le sujet, et les principaux incidents du poème, espèce de parodie du poème épique. Philomena y joue le rôle d'une Circée qui, sous l'inspiration de la méchanceté et de la luxure, trompe à la fois et Cabrinus et Galafront. Le premier vaincu par son rival, part pour reconquerir son royaume dont Cassandrus s'est emparé. Cabrinus et Cassandrus périssent tous deux dans un combat singulier, et Forlinus est élu Roi.

GUARINI CAPELLI
SARSINATIS
MACHARONEA,

In Cabrinum Gagamagogæ regem composita, multum delectabilis ad legendum.

(Impressum Arimini per Hieronymum Soncinum, anno Domini M.D.XXVI. die XVI. Decembris.)

Guarinus Capellus Sarsinas Mariotto suo compagno grandissimo. S.P.D.

MARAVIABIS forsan Mariotte mi cordialissime quare hoc opusculum anno passato a stampatoribus, ut stamparetur, non curaverim. Veritatem dicam. Cum plures huic libros, in quo parlantem Forlinum induco, qui mortuo Cabrino gagamagogæ rex creatur, attacare cercarem, quos et locorum vertigine com-

ponere, triſti et temporum varietate non potui, majorique de cauſa, hunc libretum ſtampandum non cercavi, quoniam granda fui amalatus malathia, qua longo occupatus tempore, huic plures non attacavi. Cum baſtare hos pochos, promittente divino auxilio ſtampari penſaſſem: quos ſtampatoribus datos, ut ſtamparentur, cum te macharonum laſagnorumque amiciorem haberem neminem, tibi dedicare ordinavi. Quocirca qualeſcunque ſint legra facie vultuque ſereno acciperis, non parvum donum guardando, ſed grandam donantis voluntatem conſiderando; ſi quid in his errorum trovaveris, cum laſagnorum rationem habeas, penitus emendabis, ne tuſcoſis ab ullo dentibus hos verſos tibi laſagnorum famigeratiſſimo dedicatos lacerentur, ne plura, vale, et ſis gaiardus, et me ama, ut te ipſum.

Guarini Capelli Sarſinatis in primum Macharonices librum argumentum.

HORTATUR Galafronti guerram a matre Cabrinus
Ut gerat, in barcam montat cum gente polita.
Cabrinus ſolus remanet, tuctique negantur
Soldati, fertur Philomenæ ad tecta Cabrinus.

Forlinus incipit deſcriptionem.

Maccharicem ſtatum plenam cantare cachino
Et Martem Veneriſque meo deſcribere verſu
Guerras, quo grandus fiam doctuſque poeta:
Grandula ſed mihi venia fuit componere nunquam
Verſos, tu niſi Clio nobis lagana monſtres,
Quæ mihi ſi dederis, donabo magna dabenus
Munera, tuque Venus magnum præſtare favorem,
Et Mars, qui multas facis inter numina rixas.

* * * *

Argumentum in ſecundum Macharonices librum.

Cabrinum Philomena rogat, quo ſanguine cretus
Monſtret; qui pelagi fortunam pandit; et eſſe
Hic regem; cercat conjux Philomena Cabrino
Tunc fieri; atque coquus multum ballare notatur.

Forlinus ſequitur.

Lucida ſtella meæ fulgor: portuſque poeſis
Sis mihi preſidio fautrix et Clio benigna
Inſtrue me vocem fidibus cantumque ſonoris:
Lagana ovo poſſim, grando fornire viazo
Moſtravi lector Philomenam in tecta tenere
Cabrinum ridentem turpi morte venutum,
Cum nundum barbamque piloſque teneret in ore
Reginæ multum dulcis, belluſque placebat,
Non trovat hæc Philomena locum ſine rege Cabrino,
Quæ ſtavit quis et unde foret? quo ſanguine natus?
Tunc cercare; ſuos menat regina Cabrinum
Florentes per buſcos et per prata per agros,
Zardinos monſtrans, fontanas, atque cupreſſos,
* * * *
Sint tua noſtra volo, dicit Philomena Cabrino:

Si mihi declares quo ſis tu ſanguine natus:
Tunc breviter reginæ parlat, corda tremuntur
Cum regina meos mandas tibi dicere caſus,
De riccho grandoque paeſo nempe negare
Non poſſum me regem.

* * * *

Argumentum in tertium Macharonices librum.

Dicitur exemplum Bruſe: et Philomena Cabrino
Spoſatur per ſalam, componente Gonello
Conjugium; Cabrinum permonet umbra, recedat;
Et magicas artes, faciat, Philomena rogatur.

Forlinus ſequitur.

* * * *

Andavit regina ſuo comitata Cabrino
Ad fontanam; nullis tunc menantibus illos
Quam circum flores fuerant et rumor aquarum.
Sub pavaono texudo Philomena veludi
Intravit cum Cabrino, qui brachia largans
Pigliavit Philomenam in lecto lanza cavalli
Paſſavit grandum reginæ parvula buſum:

Quæ ſine lanza non poterat regina guarire,
Nullus eam medicus medicat de vulnere facto:
Hoc proprium mulieris erat tunc eſſe fotutam.
Quam ſicut Telaphus fuerat percuſſus Achille,
Nil ſanare poteſt niſi grandi lanza biochi.

* * * *

Vult ſolum cum regina percurrere lanzas.
Inter Cabrinum et Philomenam guerra ſonatur
Et ſampogna ſonat ſtridens per regna putanæ,
Quæ menſes tres reginæ per regna lutavit
Pugnando, rumpendo, matti lanza Cabrini
Paſſabat buſum Philomenæ, ac illa Cabrinum
Cum buſo vincebat; victus ſæpe cadebat.

* * * *

Argumentum in quartum Macharonices librum.

Demonas inferni multos Philomena cavavit:
Qui regi Galafrontem portavere Cabrino.
Combattunt grandus Galafrons, pariterque Cabrinus,
Vincitur hic Philomenam bandonando Cabrinus.

Forlinus ſequitur.

* * * *

Jam radios toto phœbus ſpargebat in orbe,
Cum regina ſuis magicis Philomena cavavit

Demonas in cantis multos ſub nocte cativa.
Quo triginta quidem furias extraſit ab orco
Sub tenebris, regina, quibus plus grandus acerbe
Parlavit, quid comandas mihi? dice parolas?
Quid vis? gridanti multum Philomena minazat,
Te volo, ſiſte gradum validi Galafrontis ad urbem
Andabis, quem per barcam menare jubetur
Ad nos, et ſpatio facies hoc noctis iniquæ,
Inteſos hoc, princeps furiarum puppe natavit
Ad grandum grenatæ regem grande fatiga.
Et magicas regina ſuas laſſavit alegra.

* * * *

Galafront arrive, entre au palais, enveloppé par un nuage, pénètre dans la chambre à coucher, ſe fait connaître et provoque Cabrinus au combat.

Tunc Philomena quidem comandat regibus illis
Ne grident, ſed montent illi valde cavallos,
Ut debent magno bruſans Galafrontis amore,
Tunc regina vocat mattum laſſando Cabrinum,
Illa novum garzonem, parlans pectora bruſas,
O, Galafrons Philomenæ nunc miſerere benigne,
Si tibi jam multos multi tribuere favores,

Ipſa etiam Galafrons noſtri ſpes unica cordis,
Ut Cabrinum mazes, hic preſtabo favorem,
Ne timeas, grando noſtræ bruſantur amore
Pectora veſicæ, ſed pugna paranda voluptas
Eſt in Cabrinum: galafronti baſia ridens
Multa dedit, lachrimas meretrix ſpargebat ab ore
Dulceza, o fallax genus, o, ſoboleſque ribalda
Fœmina, nil ſervant quod dicunt, rite putanæ
Sunt tuctæ groſſos cercant ſentire biocos.
Quis penſaſſet Cabrinum nunc iſta putana
Laſſaſſet toties donans Philomena Cabrino
Baſia, promittens galafrontem et mittere aſaccum?
Rex galafrons in regina zuravit iniquum
Hic penitus mazare Cabrinum, ſorte volente.
Poſt ſe partivit, remanendo ſola putana.
Cum vidit Cabrinum fortiter illa ribalda
Ex oculis lachrymas ſimulavit ſpargere grandas.
Heu doleo Cabrine meum cor condere guerram
Con galafronte viro, magnam grandamque pauram
Nunc habeo ne perdas, hic eſt valde valentus

* * * *

Scribere deberent vates de grande Cabrini
Et guerra galafrontis, qui ſub amore putanæ
Pugnabant; heu quot moriunt ſub amore ribaldo!
Ambo tunc juvenes pariter poſſanza fovebat.

* * * *

Après un combat acharné, longuement décrit, Cabrinus eſt vaincu, et au moment où Galafront va lui paſſer ſon épée à travers le corps, Forlinus implore le vainqueur :—

Tunc furiis motus galafrons ſaltavit adoſſum
Atque ſpada cercat pectus paſſare Cabrini.
Alzatis manibus, quo pectus valde feriret
Gridavi multum : O galafrons, ſpes unica noſtri
Non mazare velis ! potitis nunc parce Cabrino,
Diſteſum genibus galafrons gridando tenebat
Cabrinum, guardans multum miſerabar in illum.
Sum contentus, ait galafrons laſſare Cabrino
Vitam : cum pacto, ne vocibus audeat iſtic
Dicere quod digitis Philomenæ mattus anellum
Dovorit, promittet, vitam nempe tenebit.

* * * *

Sic rex grenatæ victor, purgumque Cabrini
Exſtitit, et ridens tornavit tecta palaci
In quo ſaltabat cantans Philomena putana.

* * * *

Argumentum in quintum Macharonices librum.

Mortua riza cadit parlando regna tenere
Per forzam caſſandrum, ſic ad regna galanti
Andavit, galafronti ſe victum eſſe Cabrinus
Rettulit, atque crepat propter laſſagna gonellus.

Argumentum in ſextum Macharonices librum.

Navigat in patriam granda cum gente Cabrinus
Aſſaltat caſſandrum, multis ambo feritis
Heu moriunt: populus remanens ſine rege, creavit
Forlinum regem civettis ille dabenis.

Forlinus ſequitur.

* * * *

. . . Dixit Caſſander: ad illum
O trombette tuum Cabrinum valde zatonum.
Et parlas illi me lancis eſſe paratum.
Cum quo ſolus ego pugnabo, gente remota:
Non timeo Cabrini grandas ipſe minazas
Huc veniat mattus caſſandri bella provabit
Quæ ſint: me forſan penitus dormire putabat:
Hic coionus erit ſi penſat talia de me:

Ipſe provas alias feci cum gente rubeſta
Qua fuit in toto nulla heu crudelior orbe:
Attamen illa fuit caſſandri victa ſuperbis
A manibus: tanto melius ſuperabo zatonum
Cabrinum, totum qui me ſmembrare per orbem
Se sforzat: furfantus erit, pultronus ubique:
Dum parlat granda motus rabie, aſtra movebat.

* * * *

Les deux chefs ſe battent, meurent tous deux de leurs bleſſures; Forlinus eſt choiſi pour roi, et le poème ſe termine par ces ſix vers:—

Quid virtutis habet Forlinus mattus in orbe,
Cui ventura dedit regnum cum mille ducatis,
Me nullus mundo fuit infœlicior iſto:
Et me nullus erit toto coionior orbe.
Sed tibi, qui ſextum librum ſentire voleſti
A calida cœcus taglietur falce priapus.

A la fin du volume, ſe trouvent les deux petites pièces de vers ſuivantes:—

Guarinus in detrectorem.

Verba mihi fueris, noſtro maſtixque libello,
Quem malus ignavo dixeris ire pede.

Hoc vitium natura tibi donavit inermis,
  Dentibus ut carpas omnia ſcripta nigris.
Carpe meos, patior, lacerando carmina maſtix,
  Hec tua dum veneris lingua ſit uſta viro.

Joannis Antonii Muratorii Cervienſis carmen ad lectorem.

Nunc taceant veteres, claudant nunc ora poetæ:
  Factaque nunc veneris dent ſua ſcripta viro.
Maccharice, qm̄ miſit quam luce guarinus,
  Iſta eſt, quæ meritis digna ferenda cedro.
Si paphice rabidam quæras cognoſcere litem,
  Horrida vel martis prœlia ſcire dei
Et ſi forte cupis ſtomaci condire palato
  Lagana, guarini perlege ſcripta mei.
Hic venerem retines, retines hic lagana, quis cum
  Accer mars ſemper bella cruenta gerit.

CINQUIÈME SECTION.

JEAN RICHARD,

OU

JEAN BAPTISTE LICHIARDUS.

DANS le *Macaronéana* que je publiai en 1852, à l'article *Etienne Tabourot*, des Macaronées françaiſes, je diſais que le poème fort rare que je n'avais pu me procurer alors : *Cagaſanga Reiſtroſuyſſolanſqnettorum per Joannem Bapiſtam* (ſic) *Lichiardum*, &c. devait être attribué à Tabourot, ainſi que le penſent quelques bibliographes. De nouvelles recherches ont établi aſſez clairement que

c'était là une erreur, et un article du *Bulletin du Bibliophile*, de Techener (12me ſérie, N° du mois d'Avril 1856, pages 691-96), démontre que l'auteur pſeudonyme du *Cagaſanga*, eſt Jean Richard, avocat au Parlement de Bourgogne, et né à Dijon.

Cet auteur compoſa le poème en queſtion, à ce qu'il paraîtrait, à l'occaſion de la défaite des Reîtres par le Duc de Guiſe. Le Roi de Navarre, à l'aide des ſecours de l'Angleterre, avait fait lever en Allemagne une armée de 36,000 hommes, Reîtres, Landſknechts, Suiſſes et Griſons. Cette armée pénétra en Lorraine, au mois d'Août 1587, et s'avança au travers de la France, pour rejoindre la cavalerie de Henri de Navarre. Guiſe, avec 10,000 hommes, ſut couvrir Paris, pourſuivre et harceler ces bandes pillardes, et enfin repouſſer les Reîtres juſqu'à la frontière.

Cette rariſſime macaronée avait

été réimprimée par moi à un très petit nombre d'exemplaires, mais comme ce fut d'après une copie manuſcrite où il y avait beaucoup de fautes, j'ai ſupprimé autant que poſſible ces exemplaires, et je donnerai ici un texte ſoigneuſement collationné ſur l'exemplaire de la Bibliothèque de Lord Grenville, Paris, 1588.

C'eſt un in 12° imprimé en caractères italiques, de 31 lignes à la page, ayant à la fin deux feuillets ſans pagination, contenant d'abord un *chant ſur la défaite des Reîſtres, à l'inſtar du Pſaume: Quand Iſrael*, &c. par F. B.; en huit ſtrophes de vers français; puis un diſtique grec, et deux petites pièces latines que je donne ici, parcequ'elles ſervent à faire connaitre les auteurs des deux macaronées, ainſi que le prouve l'article du *Bulletin du Bibliophile*, rappelé ci deſſus.

Ad Stephanum Taborotium.

Ut qui de partu certum novere parentem,
Sic mihi de verſu notus Ecebolius
Qui dum falſa ſuis affingit nomina rithmis,
Vera miſer Muſæ ſentiet arma meæ.
Dumque tibi veterem ſubducere tentat amicum,
Non impune planus crimen utrumque feret.
P. R. J. C.

Ces initiales ſont celles de Philippe Robert, avocat et ſubſtitut de l'avocat général de Dijon, auteur de la réplique à l'auteur pſeudonyme du *Cagaſanga*, et dans laquelle il lui reproche ſes variations religieuſes, et critique amèrement tous les ouvrages que Jean Richard avait publiés précédemment, et qui ſont indiqués dans la *Bibliothèque* de Papillon.

Ad P. Robertum amiciſs. De inepto Nugivendulo.

Inter ſe charos committere tentat amicos,
Ineptus Nugivendulus :

Ac ementito ſupponit nomine nobis,
    Verſus quibus te vellicat.
Sed tu qui ſuboles inſulſo ex carmine fraudem,
    Suum authorem quod arguit.
Par referens Roberte pari feſtiviter illum
    Suis pingis coloribus.
Tam tamen eſt fatuus tua paſſim ut carmina
        cantet.
    Dignum impoſtore prœmium.

STEPH. TABOR.

CAGASANGA
REISTROSUYSSO-
LANSQNETTORUM.

Per Magiſtrum Joannem Bapiſtam
Lichiardum Recatholicatum Spaliporcinum
Poetam.

PARISIIS,
Apud Joannem Richerium, via D. Joan. Lateranenſis,
ſub arbore vireſcenti.
1588.

A Monſieur HANS KRAUFELT.

MONSIEUR, je vous envoye la copie d'un Macaronique gracieux, qu'a fait un Aduocat de Dijon : et combien qu'il ſoit d'un ſtile embronché en tout ce qu'il fait, Si eſt-ce qu'il ſemble qu'il ait eſclaircy ſa Muſe en ce petit livret, plus que de couſtume. Je ne ſçay ſi c'eſt à cauſe que telle façon de parler, approche ſon naïf langage de vigneron, ou comme luy meſme

dit, d'Espaule de Porc, ou il est si bien versé qu'après trois ou quatre de telle estoffe, on luy donne quelque réputation ès rues de S. Philibert et S. Pierre. Or quoy qu'il en soit, ne laissez d'en rire et de plorer joyeusement la mesadventure de vos Reistres, qui se fussent bien passé de nous venir voir. Adieu, De Dijon ce 1. Janvier, 1588.

Vostre meilleur amy

CLAUDE BORNIBITOUS.

Cagasanga Reistrosuyssolansqnettorum.

HEU! pistoliferos Reistros, traystrosque volores,
Heu! picquitremulos, immania corpore Suyssos,
Heu, heu! Lansqnettos, alebardas ferre suetos,
Et spadas bimanas, iambis brachisque copandis:
Qui nostram *adpulerant* terram pillare recenter,
Cum miris graffis, visagis cumque diablis,
Cum nigrisque caballis, cum innumeris chariottis,

Furtum ex Belleo, de pigliamine Reistrorum.

Verbum finissimum rectè insutum. *Que*, cheville digne d'attacher

un veau au bourg.

In quibus aiebant bladi tornare molinos,
Esseque pettardos, esse ignivomasque haquebuttas,
Quæ peti peta, petouf, de sese vah! resonabant,
Excussæ, minimi tantum pulsamine venti:
Heu pietas! abeunt subito terrore paventi,
Docti intra proprias caudam serrare culatas,

Elegans amphibolia.
Qui, longa metri causa.

Ut canis a *brodio perfusus terga culinæ*,
O pic*qui*geruli Suyssi, quæ tanta tonavit
In vestras Cagasanga bragas, ut linquere vestros
Compagnos Capitanosque, et soto sopra vilanos

Verbum indigestum.

Pansestis? stomachos grandes, totosque vorare
Cochonos aptos, lardum, pollasque macelli,
Atque papyracei brochos volare falerni
Uno ictu, patulæ modico spiramine faucis;
Quis tremor invasit? Magnis lançata Guysis
Hasta, an pensata est vestros penetrare gosieros?
Aut vestros ventres, crassos abdomine porci?
Nonne isti vobis, ferri preuvata cuirassa?
Atque ad vitandos ictus lati bolevardi?

Ex Belleo.

Vestros magna manet, Suyssi, *vergogna penachios*,
Factos de caudis pollarum deque caponum,
Et de pavonum plumatis vermiculatis,
Qui vestramque fidem, qui vestram Relligionem,
Fallere pro minimis, voluistis sponte liardis,
Nominis obtentu regalis, qui modo Suyssi,
Non vos montagnis vestris, tanto ære levarat:
Cum vestris magnis corsletis, atque braguetis,

Elegans Cacophonia.

In varias fissis, *variante* é sorte, pieças,

Cum veſtris picquis tremulis, quæ ſtipite acuto
Semblabant cœlo velle exturbare tonantem;
Ite, ite, ô trayſtri Ganelones, ite feroces.
Nec veſtras deinceps couillas atque braguetas
Jactate, eſtis digni has vobis demetat enſis
Non ferri, at ſamius, qui tanto murmure facto,
Vos effeciſtis ſegetem, prædamque pitaldis,
Portarum gardis, *ſpaliporcis*, atque ribaldis, Epitheton vigneronum.
Invicti quondam laus et victoria Iuli.
Et quid de vobis dicemus poſtea Reiſtri,
Ante timor noſter? banieras, atque drapellos
Depoſcente ultro, vix bellatore, dediſtis:
An crimen ſuperûm tantum timuiſſe timentes?
Et pavidos pavidis, clypeum abjeciſſe triumpho?
Veſtras bombardas, coleurinas, artilieras,
Mortieros flutas, crocos, campagnipieças,
Quas vos miſſifugas, quas *veſprimatinifragidas*, Figura quæ dicitur error ut plures ſimiles paſſim.
Purgatoricrepas, verum infernaliboletas,
Salpetros, porras, et totum mobile diabli,
Terra infodiſtis; niſi vos ſeu grana ſemaſtis,
Illa revenirent, ut poſthac ubere gleba.
Reiſtræ, non Reiſtri, quanta hæc infamia ſeclis?
Vos Carli Magni ſanguis, tremefecit ovantes,
Qui tam olim veſtros draulavit ſæpè parentes,
Nomine vel ſolo, clamydis fricamine ſolo.
O Reiſtri, Reiſtri, Capitani ſive Magiſtri,
Accipite, ô deinceps, dextris in ſceptra foëttos, O, bene ad propoſitum.
Inque ſcolas, fœdo ſqualentes pulvere habite,
Aut veſtro collo, tortos aptate colieros,
Vilia quæis nigra, pendatis corpora furca:
Fortuna certe vos digni non meliore,

Aut vos præcipites date Rheno, nam chariottos
Non veſtrum poſthac, per Gallica rura menare:
Quæ ſe paſſabunt de veſtris rite pavanis,
De veſtris monſtris, æratis de taborinis.
Ex quæis ſoppaticos faciatis conſulo creuſos,
Ingenioſa chevilla. Aut chauderonos, brodiis *ex jure* ferendis,
Marmitaſve amplas, pedefirmas et reſonantes
Quales Ciſterti, tornare novitia turba
Edocta, à miſſis et veſpris quando revenit.
Carmina de vobis Jacopitæ, carmina cantant
Omnia de veſtra rumpuntur pulpita guerra,
Ha, ha, ha, eclatant, juncto ferme auribus, ore.
Figura aſinica. Quo *nigricantes*, ſe proripuêre phalanges?
Nûm Deus his ſummo luxavit ab ethere mentem?
Extremum ſe ictum miſſæ, veniſſe ſonare
Chevilla longua. Dicebant ſed ſe tromparunt *vel mage duplo*,
Ad ternos, quartum tam vaſto marte ſonarunt:
Ut quam Luthardos monſtieris, quamque Hugonotos,
Sacratis templis, nil ſit jam pene videre,
Et author Cacaſanguæ, per duos vel 3 dies. Qui *preſſant alios*, *offrandis*, *atque vigilis*,
Dicere quas faciunt, pro longo ætate trepaſſis,
Qui quondam vacuos repetunt ſedilia bancos,
Qui de velortis altaria, deque ſatinis,
Aſtricti magna jam relligione, tapiſſant,
Et faciunt mitras et cappas Virgomariis,
Nec benedicta ſatis, ſpargendis ærea tumbis,
Demiſſæve ſatis, tingendæ minguida, fronti,
Sintque augenda ſacro, veneranda ciboria victu;
Tanta in diſpoſitis iſtorum turba ſiegis.

Omnes *incagant preſtri*, monachique Reiſtros, Furtum ex billeo.
Illis gambadas faciunt, veſtamque panadas,
Poſtico ad naſum, gamba pif paſque levata.
Ite, ite æternis et vos abſcondite luſtris,
Quos non damnoſæ puduit mala turba cataſtæ,
Nec de Germano deinceps vos ſanguine cretos
Jactate, ignotis eduxit cerva latebris.
Et quæ de veſtris, tandem dicenda balafris,
De veſtris caligis lardatis, deque alebardis,
Lanſqnetti celeres, niſi ventris pondere tenti ?
Rampartis noſtris, opera expectata veniſtis :
Vos per centenos paſſim excepere vilagi,
Et villæ nudos, religatis macte camiſis
Ad pauvras ſcapulas, glaciali frigore rougeas,
Monſtrantes toto miſeranda culamina mundo :
Ducentes veſtras Lanſqnettas, *cuniculoſas*, Aptum epitheton.
Naturas fœno et pailla covrare coactas,
Pauvretas, vacuas, ſine pochis et potapiſſis,
Et ſine chodronis, lichefritis, atque chopinis,
Quæ laiſſaverunt faciendis *piſothibaldis*, Pro thibopiſaldis.
Cum ſuda tota, craſſa cum erugine tota,
Abſque ſuis gallis, mangeavit quos ſibi gallus.
Horum gallorum, nuſquam hoſpes ante ſecurus :
Tanta uſquam vaſtis heu deſolatio terris ?
Et chartam infamis ſcripti pudet, immeritamque
Se arguit ; A noſtris longum diſcedite terris
Lanſqnetti, Suyſſi, Reiſtri, *mala razabrigantum*,
Nomine in *Henrici* par vos trepidare *Valeſi*. Ex billæo.

FINIS.

A Monſieur BORNITOUS.

J'AY leu les vers de voſtre Poète Bourguignon, que je vous renvoye avec petites notes; afin que vous cognoiſſiez dequoy vous faites cas. J'avoy desja veu ſes verſions diſticaires des Quatrains de M. de Pibrac. C'eſt aſſez pour faire jugement de l'autheur, qui eſt je croy auſſi bon Catholique, que Poète; car il ſe moque à pleine gorge de ceux qui ont deffait les noſtres, et n'eſpargne pas les religieux de Ciſteaux. Surquoy m'eſtant retiré en ceſte ville pour me rafreſchir, j'ay fait à la haſte ce mot de reſponſe que je vous envoye, dont vous ferez part (ſ'il vous plaiſt) à vos amis. Adieu, de Dole, ce 6. Janvier 1588.

Voſtre bien preſt à vous obéir
KRANSFELT.

Ad Caquaſangam Joan. Bapiſtæ, (ſic) *Lichiardi Poetæ Spaliporcini Reiſtrorum Macaronica defenſio, per Jo. Kransfeltum Germanum.*

Ecce bonum numerum, Cagaſanguæ carmen ineptum
Adverſus Reiſtros, Lanſqnettos, atque Suyſſos,
Neſcio quis nebulo dictavit ter reviratus,
Qui fuerat nuper de relligione Diacrus,
Et riſu eclaffat tanto, quod adeſſe putares
Agreſtes aſinos Phrygio ſub monte rudentes;
Sed magnum premit intereà ſub corde dolorem,
Malvaiſoque bonum ludo facit ille viſajum.
O ſi ſucceſſus noſtrique tuique fuiſſent
Ut penſabamus, non te, revirate, viraſſes,
Nomine nec ficto fieres Baptiſta, Papiſta:
Imo, incagares regi, regiſque miniſtris,
Nec pluris faceres grandis pergamina ſelli,
Quam faciunt griſæ Barbieri ſegmina barbæ.
Non marmotares in Templis Avemarias,
Primus ad offrandam non ires ferre denaros
Nec tu baiſares platinam, nec cernere velles,
Ad Miſſam drettis quod nunquam cernis ocellis,
At nunc fortuna nobis tornante culamen,
Catholicos cernens in nos habuiſſe deſuſtum,
Boncompagnizas, vis de plus fortibus eſſe,
Et nos irrides renegata relligione;

Suzio Fluvius piſciculis ſtronniferis abundans.

Ad primum es ventum quam tu retinere paratus,
Ut jam feciſti teſtis ſuſione relicta.
Pantoffla, egregium varia de mente trophæum
Quo teneam nodo mutantem Prothea vultus?
Qua potero fatuum brida frænare cavallum?
Chancea tornata eſt paſſatis ſcilicet annis
Nos laudans tete dicebas de plus avantis
Priſatiſque minus, fiebas partimetitus,
Conſiliaque rius, ſed te ſperanza fefellit,
In ventos abiit quia Mipartita camera,
De qua non eſſes quamvis tamen illa fuiſſet,
Nam te dicebant Hugnotti non bene firmum.
Nunc de traverſo nos aſpicis atque choleram
Contra nos monſtras, et meſchantos galenones
Atque vocas traitros. O quæ mendacia dicis,
Te cape per naſum ſtropiati razza diabli,
Sunt veſtro ecce foco, ſed adhuc ſe nomine plures
Hoc jactant, puto quod tu ſis baſtardus eorum,
Nam defendis eos, ſicut defendis iniquas,
Ore miniſtrali et longo brouillamine cauſas:
Cur nos acuſas, et qua ratione trayſtros,
Dicis, quin potius ladros blaſmas Hugonottos,
Veſtros qui propriam cupiunt deſtruggere terram,
Francorum et manibus baſtonum tradere blancum,
Non audes quia tu revirabilis es revirandus,
Et ſperas quod adhuc facies batifolia cœnæ.
Illi ſunt vere ladri groſſique brigantes

Tu quibus en-velles ſi vere Papiſticus eſſes,
Nam ſub trayſtroſis nos trompavere parolis,
Et ſub Gallorum venerando nomine Regis,
Linquere ſuaſerunt patriam dulceſque penates,
Subque eſtandardis nos ponere fleurde-liſorum
Ah! eſtandardis trayſtrosè falſificatis,
Fleurdiliſos ſiquidem barra violare parabant,
Regis et a veſtris manibus transferre coronam,
Hancque ſuper craſſos Hugonotti ponere crines,
Inde ſuum contum faciebant perdere clergum
Fracaſſare ſacras Egliſas rumpere cunctos
Sanctos et ſanctas, Crucifixis parcere nullis,
Et calices platinas, aurata ciboria, cunctas
Denique relliquias teſtones reddere finos,
Frappando ſopra naſum Regiſque viſajum,
Vertereque aumuſſos forratos in cotilones,
Et cappis de velluceis taillare greguesquas,
In ſumma, totum ſubvertere mobile Chriſti,
Bragardi ut tanta poſſent piafare ruina.
Non nos aſt illi dicebant artilerias,
Meſſifugas magnas de campagnaque piecas
Purgatorivomas, crepitumque horum eſſe ferebant,
Extremum Miſſæ Papiſtarumque ſonamen,
Et læta jam jam cantabant voce triumphum.
Sperabas quantum inter eos pillare butinum,
Certè in pillando non pars derriera fuiſſes,
Namque tuis griffis unglorum ſemper aguiſis
Griffares pluſquam chariotti mille tranarent.
Res hominum Deus aſt oculis qui conſpicis æquis,

Deſeignos ſoto ſopra ruit veſtramque bravadam :
Et fraudes veſtras jorno ſcouravit aperto,
Heu Calvinicolæ qualis mutatio rerum ?
Plorate et veſtrum patienter ferte dolorem,
Nam certe eſt ingens veſtris compaſſio rebus.
Credula gens nimium, fateor ſemperque fatebor,
Heu fuimus, minuat noſtram confeſſio pœnam,
Veſtris credidimus vantoſis namque parollis.
Heu nobis quas ſpes Hugnotti propoſuerunt,
Has audite precor, ſitque alta mente repoſtum,
O Franci, ut tales traiſtros vitare queatis,
O proteſtantes dicebant terror et horror,
Francorum ad noſtram veniatis jammodo terram,
Cum vacuis veſtris chariotis abſque neanto,
Remportabitis hos nam plenos uſque crevatum,
Ad nozzas properate precor jam preſta vianda eſt.
Morcellos vobis taillatos invenietis,
Intrabunt boccam quando baillabitis intra,
Egregium vinum larmaſque bibetis ad uſque,
O quantum feſtum faciemus ! Tunc ait unus
E noſtris, qui Morguifeæ cognoverat artem,
Heu vereor feſtum ne fiat Bartholominum,
Heu vereor nozzæ ne fiant Bartholominæ !
Tunc ſiluit gnotuſque ſuam perfecit harangam,
De peura jam papitolæ camiſia chauſſas
Immerdant, illoſque omnes tuaremus ad unum,
Mille ſumus contra centum, fit tantaque preſſa,

Oratio Hugonotorum.

Noſtris in Templis quod driti cogimur eſſe,
Non ſont ſat banchi ſi quilibet eſſet aſiſſus,
At vos in partem prædæ appellamus, honeſte, ut
Germanos inter fiat diviſio fratres,
Et primum vobis tradentur ſub rivieris,
Sex groſſæ villæ vino bladoque refertæ,
In queis poſſitis graſſam dormire matinam,
Et tempus paſſando iſtos bravare Papiſtas,
Qui mox ſen-venient primum ad taratantara veſtræ
Trompetæ vobis mercitum a longe criare,
Inde ligatores nos boulverſabimus omnes,
Et Regem et Prinſos Lotharenos, denique cunctos,
Gentilhomos qui ſunt Papiſtæ ac idololatræ,
Pellemus procul hinc ultra Garamantas et Indos:
Quantum de Monachis, Prælatis, Cordiligatis,
Abbatibus, Carmis, Jacobinis et Jeſuitis
Qui contra ſancti Calvini dogmata, contra
Pontificem Bezam, tam clamavere licenter,
Per centum juro non pardonabimus ulli,
Tunc erimus Regni ſine compagnone magiſtri,
Et dabimus ſceptrum, Francam dabimuſque coronam,
Uni de noſtris, Regnum cui fata dederunt,
Orbis et Imperium, ceu prædixere miniſtri,
Atque novi noſtra de relligione Prophetæ.
Hæc trompettabant miſere nos decipientes,
Spes hominum vanas, ô ſomnia vana furentum,

Namque ſuum abſque ſuo faciebant hoſpite contum,
Heu poſtquam in Françam regionem venimus omnes,
Diſparuere, niſi rognoſi quatuor aut ſex,
Qui cognoverunt manieras tam bene guerræ,
Quam bene in eſpeciis ſeſe cognoſcit aſellus
Et ſapiunt melius palefrenos quam Capitanos.
Ullum non poterant ut aveugli ſcire caminum,
Et quod pejus erat de gueulla non erat ordo:
Hiſque bravis ducibus ſtat res Hugnotta caditque.
Poſtea pipoſis ad nos venere parolis
Dicere diſgraçam noſtram ſufferte parumper,
Adveniet tempus quo panes et bona vina
Sufficient, tunc nos ſic reſpondivimus illis:
Jejunus venter non audit verba libenter,
Daſti goth-chelmi vultis ruinare Kareſmam,
Et farcire gravi veſtros pinguedine ventres,
Et nos interea de ſolo vivere vento.
Uno ſi poſſent veſtri de pane Miniſtri,
Piſcibus atque tribus Reiſtrorum millia quinque
Paſcere, quintallo de fœni totque cavallos:
Egregium facerent miraclum hoc tempore dignum.
Iſti ſed Preti Geneuenſes publica paſſim,
Secretis qui ſcorta ſolent præponere garſis,
Pillant de primis coffros ſerruraque rompunt,
Et quærunt ſcutos cachatos ante milannos,
Calfaciunt femmis antiquis de pede plantas,

Ut dicant ubi mobilium pretiosa quiescant :
Si juvenes fuerint, tunc presto galantiter illas
Imbroccant, chassantque bonos a longe maritos,
Marritos nimium sese cornare videntes,
Dicunt esse suos Cathechismos, Biblia, Psalmos :
In guerris enses, poignardos, arciquebusas,
Et Deus est solus Christus pistollifer illis,
Se quocunque ruunt nebulæ, nix gresla, bruina,
Horrida tempestas, tonitru passasse videntur.
Nil restat poveris Lansqnettis atque Suyssis,
Qui lassas trenant vix dum per compita gambas,
Et transpersatis pietonant imbre camisis,
Sic quod de solo moriuntur mille giorno,
De fame, de fievris Cagasanguis, ventridolore
Innumerisque aliis cum vel sine nomine morbis,
Qui mittunt animas hominum sub persa cathedram,
Plutonis de qua plus nemo revertitur ad nos,
Hinc erat Henricus Regum fortissimus, inde
Lothareni aderant fratres duo fulmina belli
Guysiadæ.
Qui nos ut gauffram inter ferrea bina tenebant.
Hugnotti interea soccorsum non faciebant :
Sed veluti brebias agnosque sub ore lupino,
Linquebant, quid erat nobis tunc quæso fiendum ?
Bellandum non est cum Divis more Gygantum,
Ergo tendidimus victas ad sydera palmas,
Et Regem ut nobis pardonet voce priamus
Supplice, sicut vos etiam fecisse deceret.
Dicere pace tua liceat fortissime Regum :

Non tua non hominum eſt laus et victoria, totam
Eſſe ſuam voluit qui pugnat ab æthere laudem.
Ille bonus Princeps noſtras capiendo prieras,
Accordat quod nos faciamus preſto retornum,
Deque bona guerra nos extra ducere regnum,
Fecit ubi ſalvi-ſauf pauci venimus omnes,
Qui ſalvat caudam non vaccam perdidit omnem,
Sic nos in patria gaudentes eſſe reverſos,
Leſchamus noſtras plagas, tantoſque nefandi,
Authores ſceleris merito execramur, et illos
Infernis, erebi furiis diriſque vovemus.
Jam veniant veniant ſoccorſum quærere noſtrum,
Hi calvinicolæ poltrones atque trayſtri;
Non illis dabimus pro ſceptris arma pedantum,
Feſſiculas virgas faciemus ſed ſuprafeſſis,
Pourpointis multas gaillardas trompetitatas
Dançare, in platea danſant ut ſæpe Molarda
Qui bene vicinas non baiſavere comeras.
Sed quid in exemplum marmittas atque noviſſos,
Ciſterci ponis ſunt hæc puto maledicta figuræ
Rhetoricæ, unde ſuos farciſſant undique libros,
Quando deficiunt ſenſus ratioque, miniſtri
Tu ten-ſentis adhuc tua nec tamiſata farina eſt,
Non faciunt reſonare puto ſua pulpita Carmi,
De noſtro damno malhoroſo nec Jacopitæ,
Eclatant tanquam ſtulti juncto auribus ore,
Tu facis hoc, faciunt Hugnotti ter revirati,

Dum grandeſpiti nequeunt celare dolorem.
O quam tu velles habuiſſemus meliorem,
Eſſes de noſtris, bombum faceresque Papiſtis,
Ut de Pictoto dicunt feciſſe viratos,
Qui Ducis audita Joyoſi morte robamen
Tornarunt, et ſe traytri decatholiquarunt.
Illis vos ergo Galli ne fidite ladris,
Annum quin fuerint Monachorum more probati
Quin agenouilliti cum torcha ardente repentent
In cæna morſos ſe tot mangeaſſe diabli,
Se renegaſſe Deum et Calvini dogma ſecutos,
Catholicique boni tantum credantur alhora,
Nec Macaroneo confidite carmine, cujus
Author plus mocquat Romanas Catholiquoſque,
Quam noſmet Reiſtros, Lanſqnettos, atque Suyſſos.
Credunt quodque tuum facit indignatio verſum,
Scuta duo tibi qui conſtat pro præla tirare,
Scribere marcheto poteras meliore niantum.
Expenſiſque tuis propriis te nemo, truſaret,
Talia ſi ſapias ne poſthac carmina ſcribas,
Sed ſis contentus Bourguigna voce pitaldos,
Delectare tui ſimiles rognoſaque verba,
Pro ſpaliporcinis vineronis ſcribere, ſive
Sanphilibertæis (hæc eſt tua balla) puellis.
Nec te plus meſles de Græco, deque Latino,
Vel Macaroneo, vel franco idiomate, namque
Cætera quæ ſcribis ſunt una digna litura,
Teſtes ſunt nobis tua carmina ſufficientes,
Queis dehonoraſti Pibrachi pulchra quatrina,

Pro quibus ut preſſis Pariſinis imprimerentur,
Imprimatori ſcutos bis quinque dediſti,
Et bis quinque iterum, populo ne venderet illa:
In ſyllabarum quia quantitate clochabant,
Grammaticoque dabant ſuffletos ſæpe donato,
Appello teſtes etiam iſtas Antiquitates
Dijonis, Gothicus quarum tu ferruminator,
Te monſtras ſine judicio ratione, rimaque,
Teſtis erit quoque ſufficiens Poltronius ille
Arbiter, in quo te tantum comprendere monſtras
Quantum in muſcoſo porcus cognoſcit odore.
De macaroneis, ſi quis larcinia trunquet
Bellæi, magnum facies cornicula riſum.
Debebas vantare tuos tantummodo verſus,
Sicut feciſti docto referente *Chopino*,
Cui commentus eras, te commentaria ſupra
Bourguignotorum couſtumas compoſuiſſe,
Nam ſic famoſus per inania ſcripta fuiſſes,
Si non in gerba ſaltem venerandus in herba,
Eſſe planum donec te ætas ventura probaſſet:
Hinc procul hinc ergo te vade Maraude cachatum,
Et tua ſcripta premant æterna ſilentia noctis.

Clochitat hic verſus quia parlat de verſibus qui clochant.

SIXIÈME SECTION.

Observations générales.

Macaronées allemandes et fragment divers.

Zanclaio et son Poème.

J'AURAIS désiré completter ce volume, en y faisant entrer, dans leur entier, outre l'œuvre si excessivement rare de *Zanclaius*, plusieurs macaronées dont les bibliographies, les catalogues et les revues ne m'avaient offert nulle trace, lors de la publication de mon premier *Macaronéana*, mais dont il a été question depuis.

Malheureuſement on ne rencontre pas toujours des amateurs de livres qui ſoient complaiſants, et s'il y a de véritables bibliophiles, il ſe trouve auſſi parfois de ces bibliotaphes contre leſquels *Menchen*, dans ſa préface à la tête de l'édition qu'il a donnée du Traité *De Libris legendis*, par Bartholin, a déclamé à juſte titre.*

Je m'étais propoſé d'inſérer ici le *Dialogus novus et mire feſtivus ex quorumdam virorum ſalibus vibratus*,

* Voici la deſcription que donne Peignot, du bibliotaphe, dans ſon Dictionnaire de Bibliologie : " Ce nom ſignifie *enterreur de livres ;* " il s'applique à ces bibliomanes qui n'achè- " tent des livres que pour les enfouir, et em- " pêcher les autres d'en profiter : ils ſont aux " livres ce que les avares ſont à l'argent. Ils " font le plus grand tort aux hommes ſtudieux " qui ſont privés des reſſources qu'ils trou- " veraient chez ces Harpagons littéraires. On " a comparé ces derniers au chien qui em- " pêche le cheval de manger l'orge qu'il ne " peut manger lui-même. Lucien, Ambroiſe, " Camaldule, Phiſelphe et le père Lelong ſe " ſont plaint amèrement des Bibliotaphes."

non minus eruditionis quam macaronices amplectens, (absque nota) in 4°, qui s'est vendu à Londres en Juillet 1862; mais j'ai fait de vaines démarches auprès du propriétaire de cette plaquette de douze feuillets, pour en obtenir communication.

Une note de M. Libri nous apprend que c'est un petit ouvrage satirique fait pour se moquer de l'ignorance des moines, et qu'il a dû paraître en Allemagne vers 1516, époque présumée de la première édition des *Epistolæ obscurorum Virorum*. Voici un passage du commencement de ce dialogue :—" Magister Gin-" golphus : De quibus duo ribaldis, " qui non faciunt nisi facere guerras " et disturbia in tota Ecclesia. Dia-" bolus possit eos importare per terras " et per maria."

Deux ouvrages sont mentionnés dans le *Manuel* de Charles Brunet, dont les titres ressemblent assez à

celui que j'indique ci-deſſus, d'abord: *Dialogus facetus et ſingularis non minus eruditionis quam macaronices complectens, ex obſcurorum Virorum ſalibus cribratus*, 8°, *ſans lieu ni date.*

Et 2°: *Ex obſcurorum Virorum ſalibus cribratus dialogus, in quo introducuntur theologi tres, Ortuinus, Gingolphus, Lupoldus, tres idem celebres viri Reuchlin, Eraſmus et Faber, de rebus a ſe recenter factis diſceptantes. Apud Antipodas*, (abſque nota) petit in 4°.

Malgré la légère diſſemblance qui ſe trouve dans les trois titres, je ne puis aſſurer que ces ouvrages ſoient entièrement différents: c'eſt l'opinion du ſavant bibliographe Libri, et je m'y ſoumets, tout en regrettant de n'avoir pu vérifier le fait. Il eſt à remarquer, dans tous les cas, que *Gingolphus* eſt un des perſonnages dans deux de ces ſatires.

Il y a encore, dans le Catalogue de

la partie réſervée et la plus précieuſe de la *Collection Libri*, vendue à Londres en 1862, une macaronée dont j'avais déjà parlé dans mon premier *Macaronéana*, d'après le catalogue *Zonzadari*. C'eſt le *Zanclaius* (*Parthenius*) *Cittadinus Maccaronicus metrificatus, overum de piacevoli Converſantis Coſtumantia . . . opus bellum et bonum*, dont un exemplaire in 8°, Jac. Matthæi, Meſſanæ, 1647, reliûre de Bedford, a été acheté deux livres ſterl.

Une note du catalogue nous apprend que l'ouvrage eſt en proſe et en vers, et entièrement écrit en latin macaronique. Comme j'en donne, à la fin de ce volume, de longs extraits, j'examinerai alors cette aſſertion, ainſi que tout ce que l'on ſait ſur ce rariſſime livret, dont perſonne juſqu'à préſent n'a cité une ligne.

Quoique j'aie déjà mentionné ailleurs le travail du Docteur Oſkar

Schade, *zur Makaroniſhen poeſie*, inſéré dans le *Weimariſches Jahrbuch fur Deutſche Sprache und Kunſt*, années 1855-56, on y rencontre nombre de renſeignements et d'extraits dont je n'ai pas fait uſage alors, et qui trouvent naturellement leur place ici. Ils complettent le cycle macaronique que je me ſuis propoſé de parcourir.

L'Allemagne eſt féconde en écrivains qui ont mêlé le ſtyle macaronique à leurs compoſitions dans le genre facétieux. Les amateurs pourront recourir, s'ils le veulent, aux œuvres de Hans Sachs, de Fiſchart et de pluſieurs autres, cités par Schade. Le ſujet des poèmes les plus étendus eſt généralement la vie d'étudiant aux Univerſités, et, comme l'on peut aiſément ſe l'imaginer, les profeſſeurs et leurs ridicules ne ſont pas épargnés.

Donnons, comme exemple, un ou deux extraits d'une collection de diſſertations burleſques intitulée :—

Curiöſe inaugural-diſputation von dem Recht, privilegiis und prærogativen der Athenienſiſchen Profeſſoren-Purſchen wider die bürger-purſche und communitäter, &c. &c. &c. in diebus canicularibus.*

Il y a, entr'autres pièces, dans ce recueil, dix ſept thèſes fort originales, ſous le titre de *Corollaria.* On y examine ſi la puce d'un *Profeſſoren-Purſchen* ſaute plus haut que celle d'un étudiant ordinaire; ſi une jeune fille, en embraſſant dans l'obſcurité ce perſonnage, peut s'apercevoir de la différence entre lui et un étudiant ordinaire; ſi les fondateurs d'Univerſités, ou ſi ſa ſainteté le Pape, grand

* Voici la définition de ce mot: Ein Profeſſoren-Purſche iſt ein ſtudioſus, welcher bei einem Profeſſore und zwar an ſeinem Tiſche und in deſſen gegenwart eine gewiſſe zeit ſpeiſet und daher einen vorzug in allen dingen vor denen convictoriſten und Bürger-purſchen hat oder von rechts wegen haben ſoll.

père de toutes les Univerſités, ont jamais eu l'intention d'établir cette différence entre le *Profeſſoren-Purſche* et l'étudiant ordinaire,* &c. &c.

Après ces diſſertations, on rencontre une eſpèce de chant triomphal, ou, ainſi que la pièce eſt intitulée: *Triumphierendes Profit ſo den Herren Profeſſoren-Purſchen, als ſie ihr Recht in einer ſolennen Diſp. erhalten, zurufet* BACCHUS *Collegii ſubterranei Director et p. t. Decanus.*

En voici les derniers vers:—

Trinkite cum ganzis et ne quid bleibat in humpis,
In naglum daumi poſtremam gieſſite guttam!

* Pour bien ſaiſir l'objet de cette ſatire, il faut ſavoir que les premiers ont les meilleures places à l'égliſe, que dans les diſcuſſions académiques ils ont le droit d'être près de la chaire profeſſorale, d'être au haut bout de la table, durant le dîner; leurs chiens peuvent les ſuivre à l'égliſe ou au collège; on doit les ſaluer les premiers; ils peuvent faire viſite au Recteur, ayant l'épée au côté, &c. &c. &c.

Si bene ſchmauſiſtis, tandem gaſſatim eatis!
Hauite in Steinos ut Feurum ſpringat ab illis!
Rufite juch juch hei! cum Degis kritzite fiz faz,
Donec frühmorgens tandem poſt betta gehatis!
Sic ergo vobis commendo luſticitatem,
Freiheitas veſtras dum diſſertatio præſens
Juraque defendit. Quare brauchatis eiſdem
Porroque ſubjectos habeatis convictoriſtas!
At tibi, Reſpondens, tantos glückwünſcho profectus
Inque tuam floriκῶς nunc trinkat quiſque ſalutem!

Le Docteur *Schade* penſe que ces diſſertations comiques nous ſont venues de Leipſic, vers la fin du 17ième, ou tout au commencement du 18ième ſiècle.

Deux des meilleures macaronées allemandes ſont certainement celles intitulées: *Hochzeitſcarmina*, *Rhapſodien zur Brautſuppe*, écrites par un auteur inconnu qui ſe dit élève de l'école de Pierre de Dreſde, par contre-vérité, ſon but étant de ſe railler du ſtyle du poète de ce nom qui

vécut à la fin du 14ième et au commencement du 15ième ſiècle, et qui compoſa, en mauvais latin, les Hymnes d'égliſe : *In dulci jubilo*, et *Puer natus in Bethlehem*.

Notre ſatirique prétend que la macaronée eſt une amélioration du latin hybride de ces hymnes :—

Ipſe etenim tantum ſpracharum Wörtra duarum
In binos ſtuduit zeilorum einſchlieſſere Reimos :
Nos binas ſprachas in wortum einbringimus unum.

Ces Rapſodies ont dû être compoſées vers la fin du 17ième ſiècle, car il y eſt fait mention du tabac à fumer, et ce ne fut que vers le milieu de cette période que l'on en introduiſit l'uſage en Allemagne, pour la première fois.

Certains provincialiſmes dans le langage, et la coutume dont il y eſt parlé, de boire à la ſanté du Roi, c'eſt à dire du Prince-Electeur de Saxe,

comme Roi de Pologne, doivent nous faire ſuppoſer que ces vers ont été compoſés à Leipſic ou dans quelqu'-autre ville Saxonne.

Les deux poèmes ont été publiés in 4°, ſans date et ſans nom de lieu. Le premier,* dont j'ai déjà parlé, et dont j'ai cité les derniers vers ailleurs, ſe compoſe de ſix pages ; le ſecond, de quatorze pages, a pour titre :

Rapſodia Andra verſu heroico-macaronico ad BRAUTSUPPAM *in Hochzeita Stollio-Jungiana præſentata a ſcholæ Petri Dreſdenſis alumno.*

Ils ſont des meilleurs en ce genre, et mériteraient d'être plus connus.

Le mot *Brautſuppe* ſignifie le repas qui ſe donnait généralement autrefois, le lendemain du mariage. Toutes les perſonnes qui y avaient

* Rapſodia verſu heroico macaronico ad BRAUTSUPPAM in nuptiis Butſchckio-Denickianis præſentata a ſcholæ Dreſdenſis Petri alumno.

pris part, ſe rendaient à la maiſon de noces où le mariage avait eu lieu, et les nouveaux mariés ne devaient pas manquer d'aſſiſter à ce feſtin. Ainſi l'explique le poète :

Rurſus in Hochzeitæ nos ergo begebimus Hauſum
Atque iterum Weiſam ſchmauſendi anfangimus altam
Quem ſchmauſum vulgo *Brautſuppam* nennere pflegunt.

Il arrivait auſſi quelquefois que la nouvelle mariée envoyait la *Brautſuppe* chez les perſonnes qui avaient été préſentes, la veille, au feſtin de noces. Alors la *Brautſuppe* était une ſorte de boiſſon compoſée exprès pour cette occaſion.

Voici maintenant un extrait de cette *Rapſodia andra*, ou ſecond poème :

Hactenus ehſtandi maneant quæ fata verächro
Beiſpielo docui vetlæ unkeuſchique geſelli,

Qui poſtquam varias ſorgas, variaſque beſchwerdas,
Quas ſecum ehſtandus bringit, vermeidere vellent,
Interea fleiſchi cupientes leſchere brunſtam,
In mala gröſſra ſatis falliſſe befindimus illos
Quam widrikeitæ, quibus entlaufêre, fuerunt:
Nec tamen ehſtandi potuêre genieſſere Freudas,
Quam paſſim varias ehleuti erfahrere pflegunt.
Quæque apud Æſopum cuidam ſors contigit Hundo,
Ex eignâ certum eſt ipſos quoque drückere ſchuldâ,
Ut wahrum fleiſchi laſſant entfallere ſtückum,
Dum falſchum in waſſro tentant erſchnappere ſcheinum.
Tumque ſuum laſſunt ceu pfauus fallere ſchwanzum
Et langum accipiunt naſum velutique begoſſnus
Diſcedunt hahnus naſſumve tetrumque gewittrum.

* * * * *
* * * *

Eſt mihi ſchöna etenim et præſtanti corpore liebſta:
Hæc ſola eſt mea Muſa, meoque regierit in herzo,
Huic me ergebo ipſum meaque illi abſtatto gelübda,
Huic ehrenſeulas aufrichto opfroque geſchenka,
Huic etiam abſingo liedros et carmina ſcribo

Inque meos illam mihi ſchlieſſo ſuaviter armos,
Ketzrificemque iſtum, quantum vult, zürnere
laſſo.
Heldorum nobis uralta geſchichta bezengunt,
Si quod abenteurum tapfris aufſtoſſere rittris
Contigerit ſubitum per weltam irrentibus olim,
Ipſos haud ullam prius antretiſſe gefahram
Quam ſua Princeſſæ fecerint Freulæque ge-
liebtæ
Vota preceſque ſuæ: tunc tapfre ausführere
ſtreitum
Et rittris dignum potuêre erjagere lobum.

Les plus anciennes macaronées allemandes, dit le Docteur Schade, datent de 1546, mais l'on peut dire que ce genre de poéſie fut ſurtout en vogue, dans ce pays, durant le dix-ſeptième ſiècle. On ne l'y employa jamais pour des poèmes d'une auſſi longue haleine, ni d'un comique auſſi élevé que ceux de Folengo, d'Aréna ou de Germain, et la raiſon en eſt ſans doute que la radicale allemande eſt beaucoup plus difficile à combiner avec la flexion latine, que dans les langues qui ſont nées de celle

que parlaient les Romains, telles que l'italien, l'eſpagnol, le portugais et le français.

La même obſervation s'applique à la langue anglaiſe où la forme macaronique n'eſt en uſage également que pour de courtes pièces, dans le genre tout-à-fait burleſque ou de bas comique.

Quoiqu'il ſoit très peu probable que dans le ſiècle actuel, on tente de compoſer des poèmes macaroniques de la portée de ceux de Folengo ou d'Aréna, ce ſtyle néanmoins eſt encore tous les jours employé dans une foule d'écrits ſatiriques et comiques; mais il ſerait faſtidieux de chercher à en préſenter un enſemble tant ſoit peu complet.

Surtout ſi, comme on ne l'a fait que trop ſouvent dans les ouvrages où il s'agit de macaronées, on range dans cette claſſe de littérature les pièces où l'auteur s'eſt amuſé à mêler

enſemble des mots de différentes langues, ſans s'aſtreindre à la règle toujours obſervée par les maîtres en ce genre, c'eſt à dire, de prendre les radicales des mots dans la langue employée, et d'y ajouter des terminaiſons et des flexions latines.

Donnons néanmoins quelques exemples modernes.

Dans une eſpèce d'almanac facétieux, imprimé à Vienne en 1840, on rencontre le récit drolatique qui ſuit :—

" Sub tempore nachti, quum ſterni
" leuchtunt ab himmlo, ibamus
" gaſſatum, reſonantibus undique
" ſchellis blaſerunt trompetæ ſchle-
" geliſque carbatſcherunt paukas.
" Altus narrus perucham crapulam
" portans venit ad nachbari domum
" et pulſabat clockam ut ſtatim auf-
" ſperrat thoras. Venit Hauſmeiſ-
" terus dicens : qui flegulus ? qui
" impertinentus ? Fate mihi aufe !

" Sed loridus lumpus ſchwerementes
" ſermones führebat, donec Wachteri
" venerant cum ſpieſſibus atque lan-
" ternis, et beidos conduxerunt ad
" wachtam per ſchlafen in Pritſcha."

Dans un voyage que fit Lord Duſferin en Iſlande, en 1856, il raconte qu'il porta un jour, à Reykjavik, un *toaſt* aux dames Iſlandaiſes, dans le Latin des *Litteræ obſcurorum Virorum.* On y rencontre pluſieurs phraſes en vrai ſtyle macaronique, comme le lecteur peut en juger :

"Viri illuſtres," dit-il, "inſolitus ut
" ſum ad publicum loquendum, ego
" propero reſpondere *ad complimentum*
" quod recte *reverendus prelaticus*
" mihi fecit, in proponendo meam
" ſalutem ; et ſupplico vos credere
" quod *multum gratificatus et flattifi-*
" *catus* ſum honore tam diſtincto.

* * * * *

" Viri illuſtres, *alterum eſt ſenti-*
" *mentum* equaliter univerſale : terra

" communis ſuper quam ſeptentrio-
' nales et meridionales, *eâdem en-*
" *thuſiaſmâ* convenire poſſunt . . .
" ad pulchrum ſexum devotio !" &c.

Un des hommes de lettres les plus diſtingués de la Belgique, feu M. Baron, s'amuſait parfois à compoſer des pièces facétieuſes, telle que ſon *Commentaire politico-critico-philologique ſur la chanſon* AU CLAIRE DE LA LUNE,* et un *éloge du cochon*, véritable poème macaronique dont un fragment a été inſéré dans l'*Annulaire agathopédique et ſaucial*, publication tirée à très petit nombre, et devenue fort rare aujourd'hui.

J'ai fait imprimer ce fragment dans mon premier *Macaronéana*.

* Cet excellent morceau comique, dans le genre du *Chef-d'œuvre d'un inconnu*, n'a jamais été publié en entier; il eſt précédé d'une dédicace de 42 vers, adreſſés au Préſident Grandgagnage de Liège. Je poſsède le manuſcrit original de la main de l'auteur, et j'eſpère bien le publier un jour.

En parlant de macaronées contemporaines, je ne puis m'empêcher de citer ici une ſingulière bévue commiſe, il y a peu de temps, par le reſpectable journal anglais *The Morning Advertiſer*, et qui a été relevée dans la *Correſpondance Littéraire* de Hachette, N° 10, du 25 Août dernier. Il paraît que l'éditeur inſéra, les yeux fermés, une diſſertation groteſque, envoyée ſans doute par un plaiſant de l'école de Rabelais, où ſe trouvaient de longues tirades en latin macaronique et de cuiſine, *extraites de la collection des* ORATORES PRIAPICI!!

Si l'on trouve, dans les écrivains contemporains, une ample moiſſon à faire, de courts extraits dans le genre macaronique, il s'en préſente bien plus encore dans les anciens manuſcrits, et ſouvent là, où on les chercherait le moins. Nouvelle preuve du plaiſir que trouvent, partout et en tout temps, les hommes de lettres

dans cette ſorte de délaſſement philologique qui s'adapte ſi bien à la plaiſanterie, à la critique railleuſe et à la ſatire.

Les manuſcrits du 16ième et du 17ième ſiècle abondent en vers macaroniques.

Dans pluſieurs de ceux du Muſée Britannique* on en rencontre fréquemment. Par exemple on y voit que ce n'eſt pas d'aujourd'hui qu'on ſe plaint en Angleterre de la manière lamentable de lire et de prêcher, du clergé anglican. Voici quelques vers tirés d'un de ces manuſcrits, et qui réſument tous leurs défauts :

Hii ſunt qui Pſalmos corrumpunt nequiter almos,
Jangler cum jaſper, lepar, galper quoque dragger,
Momeler, forſkypper, forreyner, ſic et overleaper,
Fragmina verborum Tutivillus colligit horum.

Pour bien ſaiſir le ſens de ces mots

* Voir MSS. Harl. N°. 3362. MSS. Arundel, N°. 506. MSS. Reg. 7, E. W. &c.

hybrides, il faut se rappeler qu'ils sont formés avec des radicales anglaises, et doivent être prononcés comme s'ils appartenaient à cette langue.

Dans un manuscrit intitulé *Rime varie*, et vendu sous le N° 873, à la vente des Manuscrits de M. Libri, en 1859, on trouve l'épigramme suivante :

In die dominico gambis dum staret apertis
  Supra sedens portam bella Zanina suam,
Cia superveniens vir dixit : claude bottegam ;
  Hæc est nam festo clausa tenenda die.
Illa : sed hic error, respondit pronta, marito,
  Est tuus, et solus tu puniendus eris,
Namque tibi nostram voccat serrare bottegam
  Qui clavem portas tempus in omne suam.

Ce volume, composé en majeure partie de poésies italiennes, par des auteurs bien connus, tels que Rinuccini, Cicognini, Caporali, &c. contient aussi des épigrammes latines et d'autres pièces, dont quelques unes macaroniques, par le Pape Urbain VIII, J. P. Orlandi, B. Viviani, &c.

Beaucoup de recueils en patois italiens, renferment également des vers en latin macaronique, entr'autres un petit volume in 12°, de Milan, 1627, composé de poésies écrites en langage de Bregno, par le célèbre peintre Paolo Lomazzo, auteur d'un Traité sur la peinture. Ce volume fut vendu cinq guinées, à la vente Libri, en 1862, et présente, au commencement, des compositions en dialecte génois, en argot, et en latin macaronique.

Les auteurs et les bibliographes qui ont parlé des écrivains macaroniques, citent souvent Bidermann, *De Latinitate Macaronica*, mais sans avoir eu, paraît-il, le livre entre les mains, car ils le citent comme une œuvre à part, n'en donnent point d'extraits, et ne disent rien du contenu de ce traité. La raison en est sansdoute que ce n'est point un travail qui ait été publié séparément, mais

ſimplement un chapitre de treize pages, qui ſe rencontre dans un collection d'opuſcules de cet auteur,* où l'on n'eſt point allé le chercher, et peut-être n'en valait-il guère la peine.

Bidermann commence par donner la mauvaiſe définition du ſtyle macaronique que l'on trouve dans le Dictionnaire de Trévoux, et par ſuite, range le latin de cuiſine des *Epiſtolæ obſcurorum Virorum*, dans cette claſſe. Des auteurs qui ont écrit de véritables macaronées, voici ceux qu'il cite: Theophil. Folengo; Guarinus Capellus; Bernardinus Stefanius (*Maccaronis Forza*); Andr. Baianus (*De carnavale fabula maccaronica*, 1620); Gaſp. Urſinus, ſive Magiſter Stopinus; Giovan. Giacomo

* J. G. Bidermanni *Otia Litteraria* varii argumenti, in 8°, Lipſiæ, 1751. Ce volume curieux, non plus que le nom de l'auteur, ne ſont pas mentionnés dans le *Manuel* de Brunet.

Ricci ;* Barthol. Bolla ; Antonius de Arena ; Johannus Germanus (*Historia bravissima Caroli V.*) † ; Remy Belleau ; M. Frey ; Joh. Edvardus du Monin ; J. B. Lichiardus ; P. F. Arpio.

Malheureusement l'auteur ne fait que donner les noms et le titre des ouvrages, et il termine par douze vers grecs, composés de mots hybrides d'une longueur démesurée, que *Crusius* (in Poemat. liv. 2, pag. 62) a rendu en latin, de la manière suivante. C'est une invective dans laquelle les faux chrétiens et les hypocrites sont désignés sous les dénominations que voici :

Candidavestigeri, faciesimulanteseveri
Pulchroperotumidi, missapecunifices,

* Ejus *Maccaronica* cum in *Poete Rivali*, tum in *Diporti di Parnasso*, Romæ, 1632 et 1637 publicatis, leguntur.

† Il est singulier qu'il oublie de citer le poème d'Aréna, sur un semblable sujet : *Meygra entreprisa Catholici Imperatoris*, &c.

Quotidie Chriſtocrucifigi, idolicolentes
  Connubiſanctifugæ, clammeretricilegæ,
Verſidolopelles, totorbiperambulotechnæ,
  Alticaballequites, fraudipecunilegæ,
Fictoculoſancti, mentexitioſiſerentes,
  Sanguinicrudibibæ, pectorecelidoli,
Bombardagladiofunhaſtaflammiloquentes,
  Bibliaſacrifugæ, deſipidiſcioli,
Nigradeonati, craſſætenebræſtudioſi,
  Mentebonaprivi, tartarerynnipetæ.

Dans les *Notes and Queries* du 13 Septembre 1862, un amateur cite, de mémoire, le commencement d'une macaronée anglaiſe, qu'il dit avoir rencontrée, il y a quelques années, et dont il demande qu'on lui déſigne l'auteur, ſi c'eſt poſſible. Comme ce commencement eſt aſſez agréablement tourné pour faire déſirer de connaître la ſuite, et comme je n'ai jamais vu cette pièce citée ailleurs, mes lecteurs ne ſeront peut-être pas fachés de la trouver ici :

Anno incipiente happinabit ſnowee multum
Et Gelu intenſum ſtreetas coverabit wi' ſlidas,

Conſtanterque little boys ſlided and pitched
about ſnow-balls,
Quorum not a few bunged up the eyes of
Studentes.
Irritati Studentes chargebant policemen to
take up
Little boys, ſed Charlies refuſabant ſo for to
do, then
Contemptim Studentes appellabant "Pedica-
tores."
Studentes indignati reverberant compli-
menta;
Tum multi homines, "blackguards" qui gen-
tlemen vocant,
Bakers and Butchers et Bullies et Colliers
atres,
Et alii ceſſatores qui locus eccleſiæ frequent,
"Tron Church," et Cowgate, cum its odori-
ferous abyſs,
Aſſaultant Studentes ſtickis et umbrellibus.
"Hit 'em hard! Hit 'em hard!" ſhoutant
"damnatos puppies,"
"Catamitoſque torios" appellant et various
vile terms,
Studentes audiebant, ſed devil an anſwer re-
turned.

Maintenant, pour terminer d'après l'axiôme des écoliers en vacances, *Finis coronat opus*, parlons d'un opuſ-

cule presqu'aussi inconnu que le *Vigonce opus*, par lequel j'ai commencé.

C'est le poème de Zanclaio, Sicilien, dont jusqu'à présent trois exemplaires seulement, de la même édition (il n'y en a probablement pas eu d'autre), ont été cités, et encore deux d'entr'eux me semblent être un seul et même exemplaire.

Le catalogue du cardinal Zonzadari, dont les livres furent vendus à Paris en 1844, fait mention d'un exemplaire du *Cittadinus macaronice metrificatus*. La partie réservée de la collection Libri, vendue à Londres en 1862, en cite un autre, qui ne s'est vendu que 50 francs, et que je suppose être le même que le précédent. Enfin le Musée Britannique possède également un exemplaire, qui est celui dont je donne ici des extraits.

C'est en vain que j'ai parcouru les Biographies italiennes, françaises et

anglaiſes, pour y trouver le nom de *Zanclaio*, et les Bibliographies ne m'ont non plus rien appris. Comme il eſt impoſſible de tout voir, je ne puis aſſurer qu'il n'exiſte nulle part de trace de cet auteur, mais dans tous les cas, la deſcription ſuivante de ſon poème, le recommandera peut-être à l'attention des Biographes futurs.

La notice inſérée dans le catalogue *Libri*, renferment quelques légères erreurs qu'il eſt utile de rectifier. " Cet ouvrage," y eſt-il dit, " eſt en proſe et en vers; en ap- " parence c'eſt une ſorte de *Civilité* " *puérile et honnête*, mais en réalité, " c'eſt une ſatire très mordante."

Or, l'ouvrage eſt tout entier en vers, ſeulement un court *argumentum* en proſe, explique le contenu de chaque chant ou ſermon, comme l'auteur les nomme. Ce n'eſt pas non plus une eſpèce de *Civilité puérile et honnête*, mais ce ſont des diſcours

plaiſants et humoriſtiques ſur les défauts, les vices et les erreurs des hommes et de la ſociété. Quoique donnés ſous une forme facétieuſe, les avis ſont loin d'être toujours puérils, et la ſatire n'y prend pas cette tournure licencieuſe que l'on ne rencontre que trop ſouvent dans les ouvrages italiens de cette époque.

Le *Cittadinus metrificatus* forme un volume petit in 8°, paginé de 1 à 128, avec chiffres et réclames, de 32 lignes à la page. Outre les *argumenta* en tête de chaque ſermon, il y a un *index* à la fin du volume, réſumant le ſujet de chacun d'eux, en trois ou quatre lignes.

L'ouvrage commence par une pièce de vers de trois pages, intitulée: *Purgatio Muſæ a Parnaſſicolis injuriatæ*, dont voici les dernières lignes:

Ergo ſatis, reverende meus, luſtriſſime lector,
Carmina ſcuſabis qualiacumque leges:

Pauca per adeſſum calami cocleare mineſtrat
Cernat utrum placeat, diſpliceatve ſapor.
Si bone ſors tulerit, fuerint placitura modernis
Iſta palataris, grandificabo doſas.

Afin que le lecteur puiſſe avoir une idée de l'enſemble de cette compoſition ſi peu connue, je donnerai les premiers vers de chaque diſcours (ſermo), d'après l'exemplaire qui ſe trouve au Muſée Britannique.

CITTADINUS
MACCARONICE METRIFICATUS
OVERUM

De piacevoli converſantis coſtumantia

Sermones
Breviuſcoli
Trentaquinque.

Auctore Parthenio Zanclaio Siciliano.

Opus bellum ad mores optimos imparandos,
benevolentiam accopezzandam, amicitiam,
accreſcendam, malincoliam diſterrandam,
&c. &c.

Cum Tabulis et Abbaco.

Meſſanæ, ex typographia Jacobi Matthæi.
Superiorum permiſſu, 1647.

Sermo Primus.

JANUA ſum rudibus, ſum cannocchiale canorbis
Guidaque ſmarritis: gambis ſtanfellaque zoppis
Coppula Tignoſis: ſtracciosis vero tabarrum
Cervello ſcarſis aptiſſima ſemmola pazzis.
Nunc ſmafarate omnes, pueri, juveneſque ſeneſque
Orecchias gratas, ad quas isforno parolas;
En naſcoſta diù, vobis monimenta revelo,
Quorum nullus adhuc potuit penetrare ſpaioccam,
Sturdificam quando, lector fabricare magiam
(Servando ſemper ſcapulas, teſtamque ſanizzam)
Diſcet ut altrorum ſubito ficatalia captet:
Addo quod ex aſino vir maſculus eſſe comenzat
Bella Linora ſoror dentrum rollata camenas
Abſque tavernaro credis me promere contos;
Maxima promiſi (eſt verum) hæc attendere nunquam
Baſtarent vires animi, dominatio veſtra
Et nimis illuſtris niſi me pleggiaret Apollo.

* * * * *
* * * *

Sermo 2dus.

Conciatas guantas, profumataſque zibetto
Arripe Muſa ſoror, teneroque apponito naſo;
Per ſtradam andas, fœtenti quæ obnoxia fango eſt
Saltibus in quatuor tundis ſpedicabere preſtum
Cum venit incontrum (ſciagura vel objicit illud)
Quod ſtomachum moveat, faciatque rivolgere trippas,
Eſt qui feſtificat, ſe ad compagnoſque rivolgens
Vocibus, aut ſaltem gomito, ſic commonet ipſos:
O guardate coſas, illis monſtratque carognam.

* * * * *
* * * *

Sermo 3tius.

Si mangiare vois, mangia cum mille bon annis
Jam ſene contentat, largam præbetque licenzam
Paſcarella ſoror, mangiandi in robore leges
Dummodo permaneant infracto jure creanzæ.
Deſuper alterius noli fiutare petanzas:
Optima cuncta puta cyathos, fiaſchetta, ſcudellas
Nec tua fiutabis mangiandaque fercola naſo,

Pocula neve meri; recat ſufflatio, namque
Scendere qualcoſam, lex quam pragmatica ſbandit
Cum bene taglianti careat vagina raſolo
Perſica, poma, peros, limones, atque citrolos,
Eſt mordere nefas (ut plures dente canino)
Omnia diſcerpunt, ſcavazzant dentibus, &c.

* * * * *
* * * *

Sermo 4tus.

Si polita vais lindo guarnita lavoro
Maſa, nec alterius Naſi pertuſia lædis:
Si graves nil reſones, quo cum noiantur orecchiæ
Denique nec geſtis peragas, quæ ſenſibus obſunt;
Non tamen hæc baſtant, morum pagare gabellas,
Si contra intragnas aliquid, quod valde moleſtat
Efficis, altrorum voglis aggravia recans;
Si tibi na coſam dicam mihi credis? hor audi
Plurima pars hominum per quam phantaſtica ſemper,
Inchinata venit (naturæ ex lege) capricis
Sodisfare ſuis, propriaſque ſeguire chimæras.

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Sermo 5^{tus}.

Tempore freddonico, quando Capricornus et
asper
Acquarius, cum Piſce, poli barile divacant,
Conditio propria in quantum comportat, et
ætas,
Vade faderatus civilibus undique pannis:
Et ſolis faveas drappis, quos approbat uſus;
Lædere porro ſecus burlamine crederis altros.
Urbis per piazzas noli condurre zimarram
In baglio quamquam quando catapedde cami-
nas
Sit licitum, lanaque ſiat pur texta caprina,
Omnia præterea mantelli, pallia, robbæ,
Gonnellæ, bernæ, rubones, gonna, robici,
Pellicciæ tonicæ, guarnacciæ, giubba, tabarri,
Cocollæ, ſaiæ, giubbones, ſbernia, cappæ,
Cuffia, mongiles, cappucci, vela, berettæ,
Cintola, correggiæ, ſcarſellæ, fibia, borſæ,
Calzones, taſchæ, cabarri, zoccula, ſcarpæ,
Stivales, guantæ, perizomata denique creſpa,
Omnia cum foggis ſunt confrontanda modernis.

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Sermo 6^{tus}.

Addo ſuperchevoles, ad quos ter mille bon
annos

Mittimus, aſſenſu Phœbi, clamante Camena,
Accuſante palam. Scitis quos parlo, Signores?
Illos nimirum de vigintiquinque caratis,
Archibabanones, queis non tantummodo baſtat,
Porgere ſoſpettum ſe non ſtimare fradellos;
Ulterius paſſant, ipſumque hoc ponere in opra
Non dubitant, his cum nemo durare ſemanam
Per totam baſtat, cum ſancta aut vivere pace.

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Sermo 7mus.

Te quoque bizzarri generis, nimis alta canamus
Squadra ſuperborum, mentis chiricoccula quorum
Placatur nunquam; gemit unde pediſſequa ſortem
Sventuramque ſuam, tot dovinare capriccios
Neſcia, ſanizzam deſperans poſſe midollam,
Longius hebdomada, quatuor durare diebus;
Cui tortos oculos (reſpoſtam reddere ſi oſant)
Nocriccatoſque, grifos, ſtricte cum dente rivolgunt,
Beſtia, dicentes, matini temporis hora
Me bene chiamaſti eh? Veniant tibi mille bonanni
Siccine credebas, te prendere poſſe pagnottas
De caſcione meo, penitus lontana fatighis?

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Sermo 8^{vus}.

Tange ribecchinam, chitarram, tympana, flautos,
Et dulcis reſonet, noſtri gianganga poeſis,
O Bertuzza ſoror, donec trapanet amicas
Zumbicus orecchias; bottatæ ac vulnera menzæ,
Et lœſum fecatum, cum corazzone guariſcat.
Non decet un giovanem malfuſos volgere vultus,
Ob choleræ raggiam, legemque ſquaquare creanzæ
Imo loquens caveat (qui in converſando ſodales
Guadagnare cherit) verbum ſcapulare ſuperbum
Imperii accennans aliquid, quaſi vero padronus
Ipſe ſit in tota per provileggia mandra.

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Sermo 9^{mus}.

Sinciput appodiat terræ, capotombola, quando
Mataccinus homo ſtampat, gambonia drizzat
Aſtraia cœlorum verſus: tunc omnia circum
(Perficiat donec voltam, durumque cotruzzum
Mollificas terræ chiappas pariterque rimazzet)

Riverſata videt, diſordine poſtaque magno;
An non et tales, quos marcantonici humores,
Aſſidue interius marrano in corde travagliant,
Nomine mutato vocitat quos turba riverſos?
Zingarus acceptans, reſpondit maxume, quare?

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Sermo Decimus.

Linque per alloram cartam, calamaria, pennas,
Æſopi fabolas, Naſonis faſta, vel Aldum,
Laura ſoror, aliquid quando ſociata favellas.
Salda per attentas compagnis porrige orecchias,
Hoc tibi non jubeo, tantum dimando favorem:
Attamen hoc quare? ne te diſtractio prendat:
Come per exemplum raccontat amicus in urbe,
Succeſſum facti, Minici, cum Janne Nicola;
Millia fra tantum tredecim tu mente vagaris:

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Sermo Undecimus.

Erge ſopramanicas ſpedita, Aſnella Camena
Limpia tota meo ſemper cariſſima Phœbo:
Ablue manzolas, nec tædeat ultra bocatam
Jungere canigliam, limonis ſucca, et agreſtam:
Sciacquata es poſtquam, groſſales inſtrue detos,

Dextriter ut tangant; at nunc ſtupefacta dimandas,
Bon paeſane meus, curatio tanta quid infert?
Forte maritatam, nullo cum crimine froſciam,
Paſtricci sfolios, an ſum factura? quid? audi
Gens paſſat teneruta nimis, quaſi facta ſpaveris
(Dixero pace tua) proprio mo ſtercora, guanto
Hanc toccare nefas; ſolves toccando gabellam:
Frangibiles inter cyathos, vitreoſque cotruffos
Letior incedas, quam toccheggiare tal ombres.

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Sermo Duodecimus.

Minica cara Colæ, roſeiſque pediſſequa Phœbi,
Huc caſciam caſciam, dubiorum ob tollere moſcas,
(Si mihi piacerem faceres) accede pochinum;
Dicito vertatem, pozz' eſſere ſponſa galano.
Ad bene parlandas, intrecciandaſque favellas,
Quas nau miſturas, vel quæ ingredientia piglias?
Gens pacchiana omnis vengas audire ſecretum.
Per gracidas voces noſcuntur Papara et Oca:
Ut vero ſquatretur homo ſapientus an aſnus,
Hinc licet agnoſcas, ſi dritta parabola sfornat:
Si verbo ſuariat: ſi ſpropoſitanter et ablat:
Si de giovevolis, ſciat intreciare parolas:
Si gazzettarum potius ſglomerare novellas,

Quam mariolonis, furbi, boiæque parentis,
Geſtiat ad ſpeſſum miracula freſca referre.

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Sermo Terzodecimus.

Zingarus ad forgiam ſolitus fabricare tripoddos
Crocca, catenaccios, fuſos, malaronia, chiodos,
Martelli auxilio validi, ſtringente tenaglia,
Deſuper incunnam (tecum bona Gianna favello)
Forſitan inchioccat ſottiles valde lavoros
Orificis, quos linda manus deſignat in auro?

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Sermo Decimus quartus.

Suſete, et eſce foras, heus dormiglioſa Camena:
Bracchia diſtorque badaglia, caccia ſputazzas
Moſſillum frica, palpebris terge garillas
Attentos ſparapanza oculos, et cerne vaiaſſam,
Quam titulant omnes communi voce Bogiam
Zoppiter incedit, ligno podiante ginocchio
Hæc magno comitante ſtolo, mo paſſat, et urtat;
Fomina luſca ſatis, varioque induta colore,
Contra hanc vigliaccam, taglientem. sfodera roncam.

Vigliaccam dixi, quæ centum mille malannos
Parlando ſballat; vendendo ſæpe carotas,
Pro raperonzis, et pro mellone cocozzam,
Veſſicas pro lanternis, pro pane focacciam:
De palea trabem faciens, de pulce cavallum,
Attamen ad longum nequeunt trottare gaioffi.

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Sermo Quintus decimus.

Has inter feſtina venit Minichella loquelas,
O dicens fermate gradum, ſtagliate caminum:
Inchinate ſchenas: alzatum flectite collum:
Barbaque ſternatur leviter, baſiando caſaccam.
At cui tantus honos? Smargiaſſi Nobilitatis,
Inceptam ſequitant retinam: paſſate parolam.
Hi cum nec valeant unum non pure quadrinum,
Nec propria virtute micent, per iota valoris,
Hoc ſibi burchero faciunt para pettora, nempe
Præclaro et luſtro quondam ſe ſanguine cretos.
Hinc ſua facta canunt, propriorum geſtaque avorum:
Scilicet in campo vaccas habuiſſe trecentas:
Ac totidem ciuccios, preter cinquanta cavallos;
Hinc giarras memorant quas implevere fiorinis
(Quod menzogna fuit, potius ſtipavere lupinis)
Atria fumatis pariter tappata figuris;

Æthiopeſque duos ſolitos aſſiſtere ſtallæ;
Ducere corrozzam, vel compagnare Signoram.

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Sermo Sextus decimus.

Incidit in braciam, cercans sfuggire padellam;
Cum fugis extremum, nollem confinia ſaltes
Extremi alterius, tot fracaſſando ſipalas.
Petram, petram igitur, barram, barramque camines
Et ſulcum, ſulcum, juſtas pagare creanzæ
Si velis aſſiſas, inquit Giamella Camena.
Explico parrabolam (ne granos ſolvere quinque
Bagliavo tenear) (ſentat dominatio veſtra).
Cum non extra modum tibi ſteſſo incenſa miniſtras,
Teque nec imbrodas, ſoverchis laudibus alzans,
Reſtat ut extremum pariter ſcanſetur un' altrum;
Ne te avviliſcas tibi lordaque pettola pongas:
Ne vili nimium pretio vendaris, et unus
Infimus et baſſus veniens de gente minuta,
Quanquam de propriis meritis ſubtrarre pochettum
Sit mage benfactum, quam de ſe aſſumere quicquam,

Imo hoc naſcoſtum tengat cocozza ſecretum ;
Qui baſſo pretio ſeſe ſmaltiſcit, et extra
Menſuram juſtam ſeſe rinculat, et arctat ;
Qui ſibi dovutas laudes refutat, et omnes
Reſpuit, annullat, rejicit, ributtat honores,
Hic majora rogat, quam qui non debita bramat.

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Sermo Decimus ſeptimus.

Hoc age præterea capitis taſcone recondas
Maiaticum Tognæ, laudatum valde recordum
Qui de compagnis gentilis nomina compras,
Illorum fugito uſanzam, qui ſciogliere groppos,
Prepoſti dubii, toto pulmone paventant,
Qui prius ac veram dent, ſciacquatamque ra-
ſonem,
Sic utrumque labrum creſpant, oculoſque tra-
lunant
Taliter intorcent ſcapulas, lumboſque crivellant
Ut fere martyrii ſtrangulamenta miſellus
Sufferat auditor, parlat ſi maxume grandis
Satrapa caſalis, ſtimatus valde per altrum.
Det mihi perdunum dominatio veſtra ſtavoltam
Si nimis ignavas ſcapulabit lingua parolas ;
Groſſulanus ego quid ? Seſquipedalia verba
Dignaque melenſis, non voſtris apta cocozzis.
Archidiote loquor, quanquam mea menza do
vinas,

Quod burlis, ſufolis, beffis frappatus abibo;
Contentor potius rozzus, quam durus haberi.

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Sermo Decimus octavus.

Ecce ſpagnola venit valde attilata Camena,
Plena ceremoniis; largum facitote Signores,
Ut non ſe incagnet, non accordabilis ultra:
Orecchias calzate novas: fermate parolo
Marmanicas linguas, iſthec ad verba magnoſa.
Circa ſaramonias ne ſis ſcarſognus avarus:
Solvito gabellas quaſcunque imponit uſanza;
Legis uſanza ſoror, bizzarrum ſepe capriccium,
Imperioſa jubet, ſubito cui ſubdere cozzum
Expedit, et boccam mafaro tappare biſognat.

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Sermo Decimus nonus.

Prændito riſtorum, ripoſa, abſterge muſillum
Expue pochettum, caveas ſed mittere bavas,
Spagnolina ſoror; nunc groppa ſequentia primis.
Commoda præterea guardentur tempora, rurſus
Servabis ſocios, ad quos ſermonia drizzas;

Cum quibus has paſſas, gentili ex lege creanzas;
Sit ne aſcoltator præclaro ex ordine, an imo?
Cujus, et ætatis, polledri an vero juvenci?
Facta facendatis ceremonia multa moleſtat,
Si pannos igitur ſballas, merceſque traportas:
Pignora ſi reddas; ſi facta accordia firmas:
Si de comprandis vineis, vituliſque lucrandis;
Cum de redditibus parlas, malamente pagatis.

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Sermo Vigeſimus.

Ne ſis longa ſatis, velut es muy linda Camena;
Circa ceremonias, et filaſtoccula tandem,
Si quid adhuc reſtat, paucis ſpedicato parolis;
Maiatici ingenii fiaſcum ſcotulando de bottum,
Omnia ſciacquato fiant ſaramonia corde
Non vertecchioſe, non cum pulmone forato:
Abſque crepantiglis, non ſtricto in gutture chiappe,
Valde per importans, pariter tibi porgo ricordum
Cermonioſe meus, hic poggiat maxima tota
Perſonæ, ut meritis aptata encomia vengant.

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Sermo Vinteſimus primus.

Giulia Muſa ſoror, ſi non ſdegnaris ad undas
Scendere Pantani, boccas clauſura ranocchis
Curre cito mecum, baſtone armata maniſco;
Ecce ranocchiarum, nullis referenda cicalis
Omnibus in giornis, quam peſſima razza coaxat.
De quibus encomium, penſas, inteximus iſtud?
De ſcilingnatis, linguaque carentibus? imo
De linguacciutis, linguamque tenentibus otram
Qui præter quatuor, quæ prima elementa chiamantur,
Murmuris attrovant quintum; qui ſacca divacant:
Qui protocolla foras, et leggendaria pandunt.

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Sermo Ventidueſimus.

Gioellus dorus muy zuccheroſa Camena,
Nectara de ganghis, et barbazzale melato
Dulciter effundens, quando ſermonia sfilzas,
Nunc ſeguita appreſſum, qualem ſe præbeat omnis
Coſtumatus homo, proprios ſpiegando pareres.
Non te doctorem chiamet brigata ſaputum:

Chiaita ſpaccantem, tafarum, ſmafarumque potentem.
Dulciter in primis cannolo gutturis eſcant
Verba melata foras, grano conditaque ſallis.
Te non luſinghet vincendi ingorda libido,
Taliter ut ſociis nec pars liccanda remangat.

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Sermo venteſimus terzus.

Gymnaſiarcha venit, boccam mafarate Ragazzi:
Quiſque loco maneat zittus, pipitare nec oſet,
Si ſcuticam ſpallis, et ſtaffellata paventat;
Invenimus ſceſam Momi de ſemine ſchiattam
Libere quæ tacciat, ſine barbazzale favellans;
Ut menat ad tornum, cœcatus lumine, mazzam,
Poſtus in aſſedio, latrantibus undique cagnis:
Sic menat hæc, linguæ, pontutam valde, lapardam;
Omnia ſcommunicat, anathematizzat, et arcet,
Nec ſic gatta ſolet, topis currentibus, arctam
Extra bucam caveæ, armatas iſtendere granfas.

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Sermo ventiquatresimus.

Cum supra paiarum, nimiis stracquata facendis,
Ossa reposarem, et cupidus trovare dimanem,
Cœperat a penam phantasma sonare catubam,
Ecce, occulis horrenda nimis, mala fœmina parsit:
Ipsaque cavalcans (reverenter dico) somarrum:
Mille mihi obsequia præstans, et gatta philippas.
Hanc ego de sguinzo mirans, per ochialia somni,
Maxime sdegnosos credebar volgere vultus;
Quo smargiassa menas, dixi, Sambraccula ciuccium?
Quo vais ast' horam, quo scompagnata ramingas?
Tunc per sorrisos respondit valde melatos;
Te volo, te bramo, ad te suspirozzula mando
O menzæ calamita meæ, o passa corazzon.
Ah sciaurata canis, marcia hinc cito prendito sfrattum,
Hæc ego, bastones alzans, portæque traversum:
Illa statim colpum declinans dextriter, ecce
Ceu figliata canis, vultus rabiosa revolsit
Insuper, et linguam, dentaminis extra sipalam
Palettæ furni similem, sfornavit, et ipse

Dentibus incuttis, ſgrignavit ciuccius in altum,
Ceu faciunt pueri vetula paſſante magrina.

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Sermo vinteſimus quintus.

Quo ſuariata vais? ſta ſta anticore tivengat,
Ut quid brogliaſti Gallos cum gente Spagnola?
Ut quid traſognos finxiſti, et mille papocchias?
Ingroppare iterum, ceptoſque explere lavo-
ros.
Ecce redis, fugiamus aiens burlamina, verum
Regola falliſcit, quoties piacevolis unus,
Cum grano ſallis, beffardus dextriter intrat;
Quiſquis enim gratus beffandi in ſorte rieſcit;
Quiſquis amicitiæ nolens guaſtare ſipalas,
Tramezzare ſapit, permiſſo tempore, ſcherzos.

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Sermo venteſimus ſextus.

Siccine Laura ſoror ſtancaſti? quæſo ramingas,
Scarica biſaccias, et mecum ſtatte pochettum;
Tu cui multa velox, et taccarellica lingua,
In raccontandis conditis belle novellis
Mancavit nunquam: diſciolgens gliombara
vocum,

Fac mihi ſex granos, et ventiquinque baioccos,
De ſermone fino, digna de ſorte loquendi.

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Sermo vinteſimus ſeptimus.

Nec vitam Phœbi, de quo tibi ſcuffiia cantant,
Nec non fina manet, fioccataque coppula lauri,
Calcagni cohibe furiam, ſta ſalda Philippa.
Curarum penitus peſantia bertola pone:
Ripoſa alquantum chioccas, et pectus anhelum;
Namque petroſa via ſequitur, tortumque caminum:
Strada perigliofis, ſubjectaque valde dirupis.
Dextriter eſt ergo andandum, ne colla ſcavezzes.

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Sermo venteſimus octavus.

Quæ gippone novo, giambellotoque fodrato
Pectora bella copris, gagliarda es prædita voce
Andriana ſoror, verum clamoribus iſta
Eſt bona, cum ſtracquas ciavolas corvoſque minazzas
Non mica, cum charis parlas ſociata ſorellis.

Nuſquam raggionans tua vox alzetur in altum,
Ante botigaros, veluti mandata ſenatus
Fortiter, in piazza, populo Banditor inalzat.

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Sermo venteſimus nonus.

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Taliter incurſum videas, quos chiaccara ſpronat,
Vel mage præcipitat fandi inſatiata libido;
Quorum linguæ, ſemel labrali e littore ſarpans
(Materia ſiquidem penitus mancante loquelæ)
Non ideo reſtare poteſt, quin dicta redicat.
Quæque prius fuerant, iterum conzata reconzet;
Scioglit, et attaccat, ſboliat, conglommerat, obſtat,
Approbat et renegat: Babilonia un' altra ritornat.

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Sermo trenteſimus.

Giuſtam cheggo coſam, domini bona figliæ Nicolæ

Infra nzalatas, ſi quas mangiaveris herbas,
Fac non introeat foglia auricchiania mazzo;
Reddidit hæc ſiquidem, ſtorditos valde vorantes;
Ut non attentas, verbum facientibus aures
Porgant, unde venit talvolta, dicere, come?
Quid? quid? non ſenſi; quid nam, diaſcace, dicis?

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Sermo trentuneſimus.

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O utinam bella adguardos videare Madamæ;
Rigana nulla tibi mancarent, nulla puleia;
Omnia trottarent, bramatum juxta deſium:
Inque recottali ſguazzares æquore friſco.
Jam caramella ſapis, homines andare ramingos:
Perdere petittum, plenaſque effundere borſas;
Bandonare caſas, atque impegnare caſaccas:
Quam, petis ob cauſam? propter ſeguitaſſe vaghezzam.
O quantum bellezza potens!

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Sermo Trentaduesimus.

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Me nunc mente capis? respondes maxume, at ipse
Ut non te fallat lubricans memoria, adessum,
Fortiter, in schenas vellem tibi porgere pugnum.

Sermo Trentatriesimus.

Musa signora soror, non dum tua conta finerunt?
Linquere, et ista potes; deh nunc ad fercola torna.
Positus ad tavolam, propter soccorre trippæ,
Non oses grattare caput, strigliare cotruzzum:
Sit tibi malfactum spessas sgorgare pataccas,
Dico catarrhosas scracco convolgere ballas.

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Sermo trentaquattresimus.

Cum svogliata stais, non bastant mille sfoiatæ:
Non lasagnarum piattonia mille baliæ,

Ad te invogliandam, Madama Camilla Camena.
Non decet ogn' unum convivæ porgere un' altro,
Quæ tenet in proprio, bocconia dulcia piatto:
Sit nisi banchetto primus, sedutus ut Abbas.

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Sermo Trentaquinquesimus.

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Quid modo de quellis, qui cum scrittoria lassant,
Egressi baglio ad turbas, sciocchissime portant,
Desuper orecchium calamos inchiostro colantes?
Quid de quell' altris, digitis nectantibus unghias,
Per vim sputazzæ? quid de gestantibus ore,
Et fazzolettum, pappantis more lasagnas?
Quid supra banconem, de distendentibus anchas?
Quid de tant' altris, sporgentibus undique chiappas?
Picciola sembrabunt, forsan, ricorda taluno,
Attamen insactis, aliter neggotia passant;
Nam per picciottos, in multitudine magnos,
Pocum stimatos (errores dico) soventer,
Malusus intrant, ob danneggiare creanzam;

Eſto quod iſtorum parvus ſit quilibet error :
Uniti inſiemen poſſet componere magnum ;
Nam plures moſchæ ragnarum retia ſquarzant :
Et multi lepores poſſent gabbare livreram :
Et centum paparæ poſſent occidere porcum :
Et tredecim ſorces baſtant confondere gattam.

FINIS.

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piling this book is, he states, two-fold: 'On the one hand, to suggest the necessity of a more perfect work of its kind by an American, surrounded, as he necessarily would be, with the needful appliances; and, on the other, to supply to Europeans a guide to Anglo-American literature—a branch which, by its rapid rise and increasing importance, begins to force itself more and more on our attention.' It is very modest in Mr. Trübner thus to treat his work as a mere suggestion for others. It is much more than this: it is an example which those who attempt to do anything more complete cannot do better than to follow a model, which they will do well to copy, if they would combine fulness of material with that admirable order and arrangement which so facilitates reference, and without which a work of this sort is all but useless.

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"The subject of my letter to-day may seem to be of a purely literary character, but I feel justified to claim a more general interest for it. That subject is connected with the good reputation of the United States abroad. It is likewise connected with the general topic of my two former letters. I have spoken of the friends and the antagonists of the United States among European nations, and among the different classes of European society. I have stated that the antagonists are chiefly to be found among the aristocracy, not only of birth, but 'of mind'—as it has been called—likewise; not only among the privileged classes, and those connected with the Government interests, but among those who live in the sphere of literature and art, and look down with contempt upon a society in which utilitarian motives are believed to be paramount. And I have asserted that, these differences in the opinions of certain classes left aside, the Germans, as a whole, take a more lively and a deeper interest in American affairs than any other nation. Now, I am going to speak of a book just ready to leave the press of a London publisher, which, while it is a remarkable instance of the truth of my assertion in reference to the Germans, must be considered as serving the interests of the United States, by promoting the good reputation of American life in an uncommon degree.

"The London book trade has a firm, Trübner & Co., of whose business transactions American literature, as well as literature on America, form a principal branch. It is the firm who have lately published the bibliography of American languages. Mr. Nicolas Trübner is a German, who has never inhabited the United States, and yet he risks his time, labour, and money, in literary publications, for which even vain endeavours would have been made to find an American publisher.

"The new publication of Mr. Trübner, to which I have referred, is a large 8vo. volume of 800 pages, under the title of 'Bibliographical Guide to American Literature. A classified List of Books published in the United States of America, from 1817 to 1857. With Bibliographical Introduction, Notes, and Alphabetical Index. Compiled and edited by Nicolas Trübner.

"This last remark has but too much truth in it. The United States, in the opinion of the great mass of even the well-educated people of Europe, is a country inhabited by a nation lost in the pursuit of material interest, a country in which the technically applicable branches of some sciences may be cultivated to a certain degree, but a country essentially without literature and art, a country not without newspapers—so much the worse for it—but almost without books. Now, here, Mr. Trübner, a German, comes out with a list of American books, filling a thick volume, though containing American publications only, upward from the year 1817, from which time he dates the period of a more decided literary independence of the United States.

"Since no native-born, and even no adopted American, has taken the trouble of compiling, arranging, digesting, editing, and publishing such a work, who else but a German could undertake it? who else among the European nations would have thought American literature worth the labour, the time, and the money? and, let me add, that a smaller work of a similar character, 'The Literature of American Local History,' by the late Dr. Hermann Ludewig, was the work of a German, likewise. May be that the majority of the American public will ascribe but an inferior degree of interest to works of this kind. The majority of the public of other nations will do the same, as it cannot be everybody's business to understand the usefulness of bibliography, and of books containing nothing but the enumeration and description of books. One thing, however, must be apparent: the deep interest taken by some foreigners in some of the more ideal spheres of American life; and if it is true, that the clear historical insight into its own development, ideal as well as material, is one of the most valuable acquisitions of a nation, future American generatsons will acknowledge the good services of those foreigners, who, by their literary application, contributed to avert the national calamity of the origin of the literary independence of America becoming veiled in darkness."—*New York Daily Tribune*, December, 1858.

"It is remarkable and noteworthy that the most valuable manual of American literature should appear in London, and be published by an English house. Trübner's Bibliographical Guide to American Literature is a work of extraordinary skill and perseverance, giving an index to all the publications of the American press for the last forty years."—*Harper's Weekly*, March 26th, 1859.

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"We do not so much express the wish by this notice, that Mr. Trübner may not find a public ungrateful for his labour, as congratulate, especially American Bibliophiles, upon the advantage within their reach, by the acquisition and use of what Mr. Trübner has so opportunely supplied."—*Washington National Intelligencer*, March 22nd, 1859.

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"But the best work on American bibliography yet published has come to us from London, where it has been compiled by the well-known bibliophile, Trübner. The work is remarkable for condensation and accuracy, though we have noted a few errors and omissions, upon which we should like to comment, had we now space to do so."—*New York Times*, March 26th, 1859.

"Some of our readers, whose attention has been particularly called to scientific and literary matters, may remember meeting, some years since, in this country, a most intelligent foreigner, who visited the United States for the purpose of extending his business connections, and making a personal investigation into the condition of literature in the New World. Mr. Nicholas Trübner—the gentleman to whom we have made reference—although by birth a German, and by education and profession a London bookseller, could hardly be called a 'stranger in America,' for he had sent before him a most valuable 'letter of introduction,' in the shape of a carefully compiled register of American books and authors, entitled 'Bibliographical Guide to American Literature,' &c., pp. xxxii., 108. This manual was the germ of the important publication, the title of which the reader will find at the commencement of this article. Now, in consequence of Mr. Trübner's admirable classification and minute index, the inquirer after knowledge has nothing to do but copy from the Bibliographical Guide the titles of the American books which he wishes to consult, despatch them to his library by a messenger, and in a few minutes he has before him the coveted volumes, through whose means he hopes to enlarge his acquisitions. Undoubtedly it would be a cause of well-founded reproach, of deep mortification to every intelligent American, if the arduous labours of the learned editor and compiler of this volume (whom we almost hesitate to call a foreigner), should fail to be appreciated in a country to which he has, by the preparation of this valuable work, proved himself so eminent a benefactor"—*Pennsylvania Enquirer*, March 26th, 1859.

The editor of this volume has acquired a knowledge of the productions of the American press which is rarely exhibited on the other side of the Atlantic, and which must command the admiration of the best informed students of the subject in this country. His former work on American bibliography, though making no pretensions to completeness, was a valuable index to various branches of learning that had been successfully cultivated by our scholars; but, neither in comprehensiveness of plan nor thoroughness of execution, can it be compared to the elaborate and minute record of American literature contained in this volume. The duty of the editor required extensive research, vigilant discrimination, and untiring diligence; and in the performance of his task we are no less struck with the accuracy of detail than with the extent of his information. The period to which the volume is devoted, comprises only the last forty years; but within that time the literature of this country has received its most efficient impulses, and been widely unfolded in the various departments of intellectual activity. If we were permitted to speak in behalf of American scholars, we should not fail to congratulate Mr. Trübner on the eminent success with which he has accomplished his plan, and the ample and impartial justice with which he has registered the productions of our native authorship. After a careful examination of his volume, we are bound to express our high appreciation of the intelligence, fairness, and industry which are conspicuous in its pages; for exactness and precision it is no less remarkable, than for extent of research; few, if any, important publications are omitted on its catalogue, and although, as is inevitable in a work of this nature, an erroneous letter has sometimes crept into a name, or an erroneous figure into a date, no one can consult it habitually without learning to rely on its trustworthiness, as well as its completeness."—*Harper's Magazine*, April, 1859.

"Nor is the book a dry catalogue only of the names and contents of the publications of America. Prefixed to it are valuable bibliographical prolegomena, instructive to the antiquary, as well as useful to the philologist. In this portion of the work, Mr. Trübner had the assistance of the late Dr. Ludewig, whose early death was a great loss to philological science. Mr. Moran, the assistant-secretary to the American Legation, has added to the volume a historical summary of the literature of America; and Mr.

Edward Edwards is responsible for an interesting account of the public libraries of the United States. To Mr. Trübner's own careful superintendence and hard work, however, the student must ever remain indebted for one of the most useful and well-arranged books on bibliographical lore ever published. In addition to this, it is right to congratulate Mr. Trübner on the fact, that his present work confirms the opinion passed on his 'Bibliotheca Glottica,' that among the booksellers themselves honourable literary eminence may exist, without clashing with business arrangements. The booksellers of old were authors, and Mr. Trübner emulates their example."—*Morning Chronicle*, March 22, 1859.

"Mr. Trübner, who is not only a bibliopole but a bibliophile, has, in this work, materially increased the claim which he had already upon the respect of all book-lovers everywhere, but especially in the United States, to whose literature he has now made so important and useful a contribution. So much larger than a former book, under a similar title, which he published in 1855, and so much more ample in every respect, the present constitutes a new implement for our libraries, as well as the most valuable existing aid for those students who, without libraries, have an interest in knowing their contents."—*Baltimore American*, 2nd April, 1859.

"Lastly, published only the other day, is Trübner's Bibliographical Guide to American Literature, which gives a classed list of books published in the United States during the last forty years, with bibliographical introduction, notes, and alphabetical index. This octavo volume has been compiled and edited by Mr. Nicholas Trübner, the well-known head of one of the great foreign publishing and importing houses of London, who is also editor of Ludewig and Turner's Literature of American Aboriginal Languages. Besides containing a classed list of books, with an alphabetical index, Mr. Trübner's book has an introduction, in which, at considerable fulness, he treats of the history of American literature, including newspapers, periodicals, and public libraries. It is fair to state that Mr. Trübner's Bibliographical Guide was published subsequent to Allibone's Dictionary, but printed off about the same time."—*Philadelphia Press*, April 4th, 1859.

"This is a valuable work for book buyers. For its compilation we are indebted to a foreign bibliomaniac, but one who has made himself familiar with American literature, and has possessed himself of the most ample sources of information. The volume contains:—I. Bibliographical Prolegomena; II. Contributions towards a history of American literature; III. Notices of Public Libraries of the United States. These three heads form the introduction, and occupy one hundred and fifty pages. IV. Classed list of books; V. Alphabetical list of authors. This plan is somewhat after that adopted in Watts' celebrated 'Bibliotheca Britannica,' a work of immense value, whose compilation occupied some forty years. The classified portion of the present work enables the reader to find readily the names of all books on any one subject. The alphabetical index of authors enables the reader to ascertain instantly the names of all authors and of all their works, including the numerous periodical publications of the last forty years. Mr. Trübner deserves the thanks of the literary world for his plan, and its able execution."—*New York Courier and Enquirer*, April 11th, 1859.

"L'auteur, dans une préface de dix pages, expose les idées qui lui ont fait entreprendre son livre, et le plan qu'il a cru devoir adopter. Dans une savante introduction, il fait une revue critique des différents ouvrages relatifs à l'Amérique; il signale ceux qui ont le plus contribué à l'établissement d'une littérature spéciale Américaine, et il en fait l'histoire, cette partie de son travail est destinée à lui faire honneur, elle est méthodiquement divisée en période coloniale et en période Américaine et renferme, sur les progrès de l'imprimerie en Amérique, sur le salaire des auteurs, sur le commerce de la librairie, les publications périodiques, des renseignements très intéressants, que l'on est heureux de trouver réunis pour la première fois. Cette introduction, qui n'a pas moins de 150 pages, se termine par une table statistique de toutes les bibliothèques publiques des différents Etats de l'Union.

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